THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1800. [Vol. VIII.--No. 1167

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue-Store corner of Prince and Water streets,

A VARIETY OF

Wet and Dry Goods,

of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The business of VENDUE MASTER having devolved entirely on the subscriber, he informs the Public, that the Store will always be kept open for the reception of GOODS, and selling such articles therein, between the times of Public Sales, as may be on limitation. He likewise offers his services in transacting any kind of Commission Business,

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

AUCTION ROOM AND COMMISSION STORE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public in general, that they have commenced business in the line of Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, in that commodious house on Union-street, two doors south of Messrs. John and Thomas Vowell's (adjacent to which they have a large ware house fronting on the wharf) which will always be kept open for the reception of goods, and for selling such articles by wholesale only, between the times of public sale, as may be under limitation. The days of ublic sale at the Auction Room will be PMONDAY and THURSDAY in every week—the particulars of which will be notified previous thereto.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE.

September 1.

WAS taken up and committed to the Jail of Alexandria, a negro woman who calls herself WINEY BLASTER, she says she came from Cupid's Creek near the mouth of this River, she is about 40 years of age, low stature. The owner is requested to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the Law directs. JAMES CAMPBELL, Jailor.

October 9. 1aw

Two Hundred Dollars Reward!

A MORE MINUTE DESCRIPTION OF THE

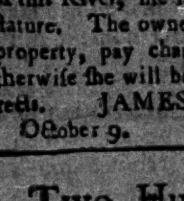
STOLEN HORSES.

STOLEN, last night, out of a medow-field belonging to Redmond Byrne, two and a half miles from this city on the Germantown road, two HORSES, one a brown seven years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, heavy and stout made, a long head, low before and a little hollow backed, a short tail and a few white hairs on his forehead; his hoofs are a little broken, he is round built, in good order, and a natural trotter. The other is a dark brown, six years old, about fourteen hands high, he has been bog'd but his main has grown since, part hangs on each side his neck, the inside of one of his forehoofs is much broken, he has a short tail, round built, and is in good order, without a white hair.

Two hundred dollars reward will be paid for securing the Thief in the jail of this city, and a reasonable and generous reward for the horses only, paid by

REDMOND BYRNE,
No. 87, south Water-Street, or by
JOHN TAGGART,
No. 11, north Water-Street,
Philadelphia, October 1. 10.

For London--direct.



THE FANNY

WILL sail for London in ten days.—She has good accommodations—For passage only apply to the master on board, or to

CAMPBELL WILSON & Co.

October 16. 3t

The Powtomak Brewery

HAS commenced Brewing of STRONG, TABLE AND SMALL BEER.

GRAINS and YEAST, will be sold every day (Sunday excepted.)

Those who please to favor said Brewery with their orders will apply to HENRY KEPPELE, at said Brewery or in King-Street next door to Col. Gilpin's.

October 14. tf.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust bearing date on the 10th of July, 1799, and recorded in the County Court of Loudoun, made unto the Subscriber by Frederick Wildbahn, WILL BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT PUBLIC SALE,

to the highest bidder for ready money, on the THIRD *day of October Court next, on the premises,*

A certain Tract or Parcel of Land

lying on the Alexandria Road near Leesburg, containing 26 acres; being conveyed to the said Wildbahn by THADDEUS DULIN, by deed duly recorded in the court aforesaid.

THOMAS JANNEY.

September 13, 1800. eptdf.

By virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. Robert Hamilton, to the Subscriber, will be sold at public auction, on the 10th day of October next,

That valuable House & Lot

on the corner of Washington and Prince streets, at present in the tenure of Mr. James Hamilton. The unimproved part of this property will be divided into eight convenient building lots, to accommodate purchasers. Terms of sale—For Notes negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria, with approved indorsers, payable one half in 6, and the balance in 12 months.

JOHN C. HERBERT, Trustee.

Aug. 28.

BILLIARDS.

THE subscriber informs the Gentlemen of Alexandria, that he has established a Table at the Ferry, on the upper side of Oxen Creek, and that those who are disposed to favour him with their custom, and at the same time amuse themselves, can come and go across the Potomac, FERRYAGE FREE.

JAMES MOORE.

September 30. 3t.

Notice.

THE subscribers to the COLUMBIAN MIRROR are hereby informed that I have this day relinquished all claim or title thereto as editor or proprietor: and that all debts due for subscriptions, advertisements or any other business done at said office must be paid into the hands of Mr. John Fowler, or any agent he may appoint to collect the same.

ELLIS PRICE.

Sept. 11.

For Sale by Private Contract,

THE HOUSE & LOT situate on the North side of Prince Street, and East side of Pitt Street, now occupied by Mr. John Livingston—it fronts on Prince Street 48 feet, and extends on Pitt Street 94 feet.

ALSO,

One half of the FERRY from Hunter's wharf to the Maryland shore, with the ferry landing thereto attached. The credits will be liberal. Apply to

WM. HODGSON.

Aug 28. tf

Freight wanted for Boston.

The Sloop MARY, Captain HAYDEN, will sail in a few days for Boston, and will take 400 or 500 bls. of Flour on moderate freight.

For sale on board said Sloop 200,000 feet lumber, one half clear stuff. W. India Sugars, Brandy in Kegs, Russia Duck, Soap and Cordage.

For particulars please to enquire of the master on board or of

J. PATTON and Co.

Sept. 4.

Andrew & Wm. Hendley

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED

By the Apollo from London,

A Elegant assortment of the finest Broadcloths and Kerseymires, saddle and gentlemen's saddles, bridles, &c. complete, horse-nets, stirrup-leathers, cruppers, girths, curry-combs, brushes and sponges, collars, quarter-cloths, breast-plates, pad-cloths, body rollers with hoods and twisted breech strings saddle-cloths, martingals, head-stalls, lounging reins, mouthing and watering bridles, servants' great coat belts and horse-pickers, short Hessian and back strapped boots and plain and dress shoes—All the above articles are of the first quality and fashion, and will be sold at moderate prices.

June 7. tf

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

HAVE RECEIVED

By different vessels, and for Sale at their warehouse,

8 Pipes Bourdeaux Brandy

2 do. old French do.
3 Casks of Mountain Wine
1 Pipe do. do.
60 hhds. Sugar
500 Deer Skins
49 Bear do.
And 2000 bushels of Allum Salt.

August 2.

FALL GOODS.

James Wilson

Has received by the Elizabeth, Captain Aitkin from London—and Fidelity, Captain Weems, via Baltimore,

A GENERAL AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS,

Which will be opened immediately at his Warehouse in Fairfax Street, and offered for sale by the piece or package.

Nails of all kinds, London Porter, and a few hampers of Double Gloucester Cheese. He is in daily expectation of receiving the balance of his Woollens, by the Fabius from Liverpool.

Sept. 20.

Shreve and Janney

HAVE FOR SALE ON GOOD TERMS,

At their Store on Union, between Prince and Duke Streets,

Barcelona Brandy of very high proof,
Castile Soap in boxes,
Florence Oil in cases of one doz. each,
China assorted in boxes,
East and West India Sugars,
Very Fresh Hyson Tea,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Soal and Upper Leather,
Men's Coarse and Fine Shoes,
Women's do. do.
Boys' do. do.
Wrapping Paper,
Coarse Salt,
A few barrels Herrings,
Several pieces of Elegant Furniture of different kinds,
And 40 boxes best Havanna Segars.

Sept. 9. eptf

FALL GOODS.

I have for sale on very reasonable terms, for cash or approved paper,

100 bales of coarse woollens lately arrived—consisting of bendal cottons, halfthicks, herseys, Cripel jerseys, silk rugs, dutil and rose blankets, white and striped piladings, coloured baizes and flannels, yarn hose, serges and serpentings; also brown linens and quantity low priced Irish linens, bagging and canvas, No. 1 & 2, and nails in boxes.

One hundred casks of 4d, 6d, 8d, 10, and 20d nails, also sevenpenny & sheathing nails; English castings of various kinds; cast brass mounted grates, kitchen ranges for coal with patent ovens, large cast iron fire dogs, marble chimney pieces and hearth stone, fine tool steel, cast, shear & spring steel, round bottom jugs, a variety of tools & handles, consisting of adzes, coopers' tools, anvils, vices, cross cut saws, files, rasps, &c. &c. Wrapping paper.

And a few casks best London Porter of superior quality.

WM. HODGSON.

Sept. 4.

WAS committed to the Jail of Fairfax County on the 25th of May, a negro man who says his name is William and considers himself to be about forty years old. He is a native of Goochland County (South Carolina) about the latter end of March or first of April last. He is 5 feet eight or nine inches high, and about thirty years old—a stout well looking fellow—had on a few old rags of grey home made cloth, and no shirt. He also says that he was bought last fall by Messrs. Jenkins and Thompson, from Philip C. Blay, of the state of Maryland. He was taken up in Fluvanna county, on James River. The owner is here by desired to come, pay charges and take him out, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

JAMES CONNER,
Jailor of Fairfax County Jail.

August 28 eptf3w.

Hewes & Miller

HAVE FOR SALE,

TURK'S ISLAND & Liverpool } SALT.
Loaf, Lump and Brown } SUGARS,
Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong, and Bohea, } TEAS.
West India Rum,
French Brandy,
Whiskey,
Plaister of Paris,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Nutmegs of an excellent quality,

ALSO,

AN INVOICE OF

Superfine Cloths,

2 Bales of Kendal Cottons and A Trunk of Worsted Hose,

which will be sold at a low advance for Cash or bartered for Flour or Tobacco.

Sept. 16. tf

FALL GOODS.

Campbell Wilson & Co.

Have received by the Snow Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, from London,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall and Winter Goods,

Which they are now opening at their store on King street.

THEY CONSIST OF

Plains, Kerseys, and Halfthicks,
Coatings and Elastic Cloths,
Superfine Cloths and Kerseymeres,
Swansdowns and Flannels,
Blankets and Blanketing.

ALSO,

British Oznaburgs, Canvas,

Irish Linens, Plain and Tambourd Muslins, Nails of all kinds, and a quantity of London Brown Stout Porter on draught and in bottles.

Alexandria, September 29.

William Oxley and Co.

BEG leave to inform the Public, that they have imported from England, upon the most reasonable terms, per the brig Elizabeth, Capt. Aitkin, the following goods which are opened and offered for sale

At the House of Mr. B. Ghequiere, next door to Col. Gilpin's, King Street.

Woollen Cloths & Kerseymeres, Point and Rose Blankets, Welch Flannels, Spotted Swan Skins, 7-8 and 9-8 Fancy Calicoes, Muslin and Furniture Calicoes, Calimancoes, Irish Linens, Barcelona and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Women and Men's Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Hose, Dimities, Marseilles Quiltings, Threads, Sewing Silks, Silk and Scarf Gauze, Pins, &c.

ALSO FOR SALE

10 by 12 & 7 by 9 Window Glass, best London Porter in cases of six dozen each, Pipkins, New-York Hard and Pearl, &c. &c.

All of which they wish to sell for Cash, approved notes or bonds. &c. And to such persons as can be recommended for punctuality, a liberal credit will be given.

Sept. 28 eptf

For Sale.

A VERY likely, LEGGED LAD, eighteen years of age: he is an excellent waiter and house servant, and accustomed to take care of horses—he may soon be taught to dress hair—will make a complete footman—has been used to the country—and can be recommended for honesty and sobriety. Apply at this office.

Aug. 16. tf

Notice.

WANTED to employ a MUSICIAN or two instructed boys in the clarinet or hautboy and flute. Any person well qualified for this business will meet with every encouragement and accommodation which the law prescribes, by immediate application to

CHARLES LITTLE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the 160 R. V. M.

Danby, Fairfax County, September 16, 1800. 4wep

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOHN W. JONES, deceased, are requested to produce their accounts properly authenticated, for settlement; and those indebted to said estate, to make speedy payment to

JOHN and THOS. VOWELL, Administrators.

August 12. 3m

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

The papers received at this Office are very barren—They contain nothing more interesting or amusing than the following

Miscellaneous Selections.

"I have run (said lord Chesterfield at the close of life) the silly rounds of business and pleasure, and have done with them all, I have enjoyed all the pleasures of the world, and consequently know their futility and do not regret their loss. I appraise them at their real value, which is in truth very low, whereas those who have not experienced, always over-rate them. They only see their gay outside, and are dazzled with their glare, but I have been behind the scenes, I have viewed the coarse pullies and dirty ropes which exhibit and move the gaudy machines, and I have seen and smelt the tallow candles which illuminate the whole decorations, to the astonishment and admiration of an ignorant audience.

When I reflect upon what I have seen, what I have heard, and what I have done, I can hardly persuade myself that all this frivolous hurry and bustle and pleasure of the world has any reality, but look upon all that passed as one of those romantic dreams which opium commonly occasions; and I do by no means desire to repeat the nauseous dose for the sake of the fugitive dream. Shall I tell you that I bear this melancholy situation with that meritorious constancy and resignation which most people boast of? No, for really I cannot help it, I bear it because I must bear it, whether I will or no. I think of nothing but killing time the best way I can, now that he is become my enemy; it is my resolution to sleep in the carriage the remainder of the journey."

Bishop Horn's observations on the above.

"When a christian priest speaks slightly of the world, he is supposed to do it in the way of his profession, and to decry thro' envy the pleasures he is forbidden to take; but here you have the testimony of a witness every way competent—no man knew the world better, or enjoyed more of its favors than this nobleman, yet you see in how poor, abject, and wretched a condition he was at the time when he left the world.

The sentences above cited from him, compose in opinion the most striking and affecting sermon upon the subject, ever preached to mankind. My young friends lay them up in your minds, and write them on the tables of your hearts, take them into life with you, they will prove an excellent preservative against temptation—when you have duly considered them and the character of him by whom they were uttered, you shall compare them, if you please, with the words of another person, who took his leave of the world in a very different manner; "I am now ready to be offered, and the time of my departure is at hand; I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, will give me at that day."

Say, mortal, your lot no more the mistress of the world? With the great, or the learned among you will any [illegible] but in trying to [illegible] who may attempt to seduce you into both of vice, [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] you will never [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

On Tuesday night, from eleven to twelve o'clock, as tremendous and destructive a storm was experienced in this city and harbour, as has happened for nearly 20 years.

For several days past the wind has been excessively violent from the N. E. On Friday last, about noon, it shifted to the N. without any abatement. On Saturday it returned to N. E. and blew a very heavy gale until noon, accompanied with rain—it then shifted to S. E. and continued from that quarter until after twelve o'clock at night, when it suddenly chopped round to S. W. which, with the ebb tide, relieved us from the prospects of devastations, which before were excessive and distressing.

At twelve o'clock at night the tide was above two feet high on the wharves; several vessels were driven from their anchors, and a large number of small craft were stove to pieces and sunk in the docks; and nearly all the wharves, from Gibbes' on South Bay, to General Gadsden's, suffered more or less, by having their foundations sapped, and their upper works broken to pieces and drifted away. Nearly the whole of East Bay street, which was nearly completed, and cost an immense sum of money, is destroyed; a great part of South Bay, in an equally distressful situation.

Mr. Roper's, Mr. Geyer's, Mr. Beale's Mr. Champney's, and Mr. Nicholls's wharves, were injured to a considerable amount. Trees were torn up by the roots houses unroofed and blown down, and fences levelled, in the city and its vicinity. The two store-houses of Mr. Cratzburgh, in Butcher Town, was levelled to the ground, and a large part of it carried by the wind nearly 100 yards. The most distressing event is, the melancholy fate of Mrs. Cratzburgh, who was crushed to death in the ruins. Mr. C. his children and all who were in the house, suffered considerably by bruises. The house of the late deceased Mr. Thorney was unroofed totally, and the chimneys blown down, and a large portion of the slating of Mr. Ravenell's new house, the upper end of Broad-street, torn off.

The inhabitants of Sullivan's Island who within a few summers have increased astonishingly, occasioned their fellow citizens of the city great uneasiness and anxiety as to their fate. Several boats went down yesterday, and one or two returned; from such information as I could obtain, the damage done there was not so great as our fears led us to expect. It is said no lives were lost, and that only two or three houses were blown; but the whole island was overflowed.

The schooner Lydia, Capt. Weyman, loaded with a valuable cargo of dry goods, for George-town, said to be valued from 16 to 20,000 dollars, was driven from her anchors in the river against the new street, bilged and sunk; a trifling part of her cargo has been saved, but all damaged.

FROM A NEWBURGH PAPER OF OCTOBER 6.

Bones of the Mammoth or some other wonderful animal long since extinct.

OF these bones, taken from the bottom of a marl-pit, on a farm of Mr. Masten, in the county of Ulster, about 14 miles from this village, I expected to have been furnished with a scientific description, as many gentlemen of science were resorting to the place; but no communication on that subject has been received—And now, after having repaired to the place and viewed them myself, I am led to believe that this omission has been occasioned by the astonishment excited in the minds of the beholders; as I find these huge bones irresistibly force upon us by the power of associating ideas, a representation of an animal, a monster so vastly disproportionate to every creature or subject on which we have been accustomed to exercise our intellectual powers, as to induce a contempt for all pretensions of every animal hereby but ourselves and more [illegible]

In this direction we feel a confusion inadequacy for the sake of description, while an involuntary [illegible] and [illegible] every effort for its accomplishment.

[illegible] the [illegible] of knowledge [illegible] which I am [illegible]. From all the [illegible] of animals whom [illegible] opinions [illegible] I have [illegible] been led to [illegible] with a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Carolina, and [illegible] of the king's council.

General Pinckney was born some time in the year 1746; he was educated at the university of Oxford, in England; where he gave early and respectable proofs of scholarship and talents. After finishing his classical education, he commenced and prosecuted the study of law at the temple. He then passed a year at the university of Angers, in France, and made the tour of Europe before his return to his native state.

The great length of time which he had spent in accomplishing himself as a scholar and lawyer, at the first seminaries of Europe, enabled him to commence the practice of law at the bar of South Carolina with universal eclat. With industry equal to his talents, his reputation and emoluments continued to increase until the commencement of the revolutionary contest.

The ardent and patriotic mind of Mr. Pinckney induced him to take an early and active part in the proceedings of the general assembly of South-Carolina, and his energetic character was highly instrumental in the adoption of those decided measures which distinguished that legislature.

He commanded the first volunteer uniform corps that was raised at Charleston, and encouraged the embodying of independent companies throughout the state.—When these measures resulted soon after in actual hostility, Mr. Pinckney was appointed a Major in the first state regiment, of which the present General Gadsden colonel commandant. He was shortly after promoted to the command of the first regiment. After the defeat at Fort Moultrie, in 1776, of the British fleet under sir Peter Parker, and of the army commanded by sir Henry Clinton, the project of making an effective impression in the South, seemed to have been abandoned, and Col. Pinckney believing that quarter would not be very shortly the theatre of active war, solicited General Washington's permission to leave his regiment, and repair wherever there should be most service to be seen and performed. He was desired to join the General's family, and he acted for some time as his aid-de-camp. He was in that character at the battle of Brandywine and German town.

As soon as it was known that the British contemplated a second invasion of the southern states, colonel Pinckney repaired to his appropriate command, headed his regiment in the assault on Savannah, and was distinguished in almost every important action fought in Carolina previously to the fall of Charleston.—When Charleston was a second time besieged, general Lincoln (the commanding officer) selected colonel Pinckney as fit officer to defend the important pass of Fort Moultrie. The surrender of Charleston gave him a prisoner to the British.

His ardor and zeal in the cause of independence had already made him peculiarly obnoxious to them—Their resentment was however sharpened by a new provocation:—Finding that the British were endeavoring to raise among the prisoners a regiment to send to the West-Indies by rigorous usage in their confinement, he visited the abodes of misery filled with his captive fellow soldiers, cheered their despondence, and dissuaded them from enlisting in the British service, by assurances of speedy relief.

The British on the discovery of this measure confined col. Pinckney to be closely confined about six miles from Charleston, and although his only son lay extremely ill in the city, he could not, for some time, obtain permission to visit his family. The interference of a British lady procured him these privileges for a few hours, and during that those parents hung over their dying child. He was not permitted to [illegible] his fortune, but remained [illegible] and was only allowed to exchange [illegible] the close of the war. After the [illegible] spirit of the British [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

He continued also in the gradual accumulation of a fortune which is now ample until 1787, when he was chosen one of the delegates of the state of South-Carolina in the federal convention, and signed the constitution which was the result of their deliberations.

[*Remainder in the next.*]

Alexandria, October 18.

The following is an extract from the publication of Tench Coxe, alluded to in Dr. Rush's communication published in the last number of the Mirror:

"Let me draw from under the cover in "which they have been too long wrapt, the "useful talents of Benjamin Ruth. If he "adds not to the proofs of the monarch, "ism of Mr. Adams, then will I endure "in silence all the criminations which "party hatred and animosity can invent "or desire."

The declaration of Dr. Rush has given the lie to the above malicious insinuation, and exposes its author to the just detestation and abhorrence of every AMERICAN *who is not calous to a sense of gratitude, candor and generosity. We now behold* HIM *"drawn from under the cover" of deception and, falsehood "in which* he *has been too long wrapt," and in order that we take a candid and proper view of him, let us first read the following articles copied from a Philadelphia paper of Tuesday last:*

AMERICAN REPUBLICANS! read, and be no longer deceived.

From the Pennsylvania Packet, printed by John Dunlap, of June 3d, 1778. (The paper may be viewed at the Library.)

PROCLAMATION

Of the supreme Executive Council.

WHEREAS the following named persons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to say —— —— —— and TENCH COXE, merchant, have severally adhered to, and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this State, and of the United States of America, by having joined their armies at Philadelphia:—

The said persons are called upon to surrender on or before the 6th of July next or be attainted of High Treason.

(Signed) G. BRYAN.

Attest,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, Sec.

Note—Most of the persons named in the Proclamation, were residents of the city, and had only remained at home when it was entered by the British army: The redoubtable Tench Coxe however, had long before joined that army, and rode in triumph with it into the city of his nativity.

It is worthy of remark, that the stigmas was taken off, and Mr. Coxe saved from an ignominious punishment, by the friendly exertions of Doctor Benjamin Rush.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The foregoing [*meaning Dr. Rush's*] communication gives a finish to the treacherous and intriguing character of the Secretary of the Land-office. It ought, if he retains the sensibility of a man, to ever to silence him: It will convict him, in the eyes of the world, of the unmanly, alleged attempt to espouse a public character, by the sacrifice of a good and generous man who once honored him with his friendship.

It appears that Tench, by a wilful perversion of a very common expression, tried at turning against Mr. Adams the weighty influence of Mr. Ruth's name. What could exceed the wickedness of the construction given by him to the Doctor's declaration? In attempts to malice all the former forgeries and impositions of which he is convicted.

What is there that has not been pronounced critical and critically adopted before and since this century? At a period not very remote, when the influence of a British profession was levelled at republicanism, the true whigs (but reasonably had their apprehensions on the occasion) in one instance, thought proper to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Lands for Sale, or exchange for other Property.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester.—This land is full of wood, oak and Pine Timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy six and three-fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape-Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 to 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine *sugar trees* on it; from which, I am informed, there may be made 5000lb. of good sugar annually. There is also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighbourhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per an. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash, or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or Lots of land in the town of Alexandria, or the city of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

LOST.

THE SUN FIRE COMPANY have lost one LADDER and four HOOKS, painted light blue, and maked thus, (S. F. Co.)—Any person who may find the same, or any part thereof, and leave them at the Market House, or give information, will be generously rewarded.

JACOB HOFFMAN,
JAMES BACON,
JAMES RUSSELL, } Directors.

October 11.

I do hereby request all persons who may have claims against the estate of WILLIAM SIMPSON, of Fairfax County, dec'd. may come forward with their accounts legally authenticated, that they may be adjusted; also, those who may be indebted to said estate, will make immediate payment to

ELIZABETH CHURCH, Adm'x.

October 11. 3t

Fairfax, ss.

Richard Ratcliff, one of the Commonwealth's Justices of the Peace for the County of Fairfax, to all Sheriffs' Mayors, Bailiffs, Constables and Headboroughs within the Commonwealth of Virginia:—

WHEREAS complaint has been made to me this day upon oath, by James Conner, Jailer of said County, that Henry Howe committed to the jail of the said County, by warrant under the hand and seal of Thomas Gunnell, Gent. a Justice of the peace for the said County, on suspicion of Felony, did on the night of the 2nd September instant, escape from the said jail and is now going at large—These are therefore, in the name of the Commonwealth, to require you and every of you, in your respective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to make diligent search by way of hue and cry, for the said Henry Howe, and him having found to seize and retake, and safely convey or cause to be safely conveyed to the said jail—there to be safely kept until he shall be discharged by due course of law. Given under my hand and seal, this 24th day of September, 1800.

RICHARD RATCLIFFE.

James Conner agrees to give 20 Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the above mentioned Henry Howe.

Alexandria Races.

ON Tuesday, the 4th day of November next, will be run for, (over a fine course) Sunday Cup, value of eighty pounds, Virginia currency, three mile heats, by members of the club. The first year is three year old mile heats, carrying 70lbs. the four year old 100lbs, the five year old 110lbs, six year old 120lbs, and aged five years old 124lbs.—And on the following day a purse of forty pounds, free only as aforesaid, two mile heats—the winning horse on the first day excepted. The prizes for each day to be handed in a fair jockey, and persons may make either half or whole bets, and the books to close with the clerk of the course on the evening preceding each day's race.

The members of the Club are requested to be prompt in paying up their different subscriptions, or the rule of the Club will be strictly enforced.

On the 3d day will be run for a handsome Town Purse the best two in three, three mile heats, the winning horses the two first days only excepted.

JESSE SIMMS, Secry.

October 10.

POST-OFFICE.

Alexandria, October 1, 1800.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAILS.

The Northern Mail arrives every day (Monday excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M. and closes every day (Sunday excepted) at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

The Southern Mail arrives every day (Sunday excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M. and closes every day (Sunday excepted) at six o'clock A. M.

A Mail leaves this office every Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, and proceeds by Centerville, Middleburg, Paris and Milwood, to Winchester; and returning by the same rout, arrives here every Sunday by 5 o'clock P. M.

The Mail to Winchester on the old route, leaves this on Sunday morning as usual, and returns on Saturday evening. This Mail now goes by way of Matildaville.

JAMES M. M'CREA, P. M.

AS I intend shortly to leave this state for a few months, I think it necessary to give notice, that the business in which I have been engaged since my residence in the town of Alexandria, was carried on by me for the benefit of ABRAHAM MANN & Co. and I request all those who are in any manner indebted to me, to make their payments to Mr. WILLIAM ORLEY, who is duly authorized as well by Abraham Mann & Co. as myself, to settle the business carried on by me since my residence in this place.

JOHN RIDLEY.

Alex. September 23, 1800. tf

Fairfax ss. *August Term 1800.*

Joseph Mandeville and Robert Brown Jamesson, lately trading under the firm of Mandeville & Jamesson, Complainants. } In Chancery.

against

John Skyrin, John Janney, & John Foster, Defendants.

THE Defendant John Skyrin not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he is no inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the said complainants, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant, John Skyrin, do appear here on the first of November court next and answer the bill of the complainants, and that the said defendants, John Janney and John Foster, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any of the monies, debts, or effects of the said defendant, John Skyrin, in their hands owing or belonging, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in one of the Alexandria newspapers for two months successively, and at the front door of the court house of this county.

A Copy—Test

G. DENEALE, C. F. C.

Valuable Property for Sale.

WILL be sold at public vendue, the 1st day of November next, if not previously sold at private sale, on the premises, a valuable tract of Land, in the County of Montgomery, and state of Maryland, containing 178 acres; being a part of an Island in the river Potomac, known by the name of Fair Island. The land is of the first quality, and the principal part cleared and under cultivation:

ALSO,

173 1-2 Acres of Land in two tracts, on the main, adjoining each other, and opposite to the above island, which is likewise of the first quality of up land, and not more than 40 acres cleared. It is well timbered and would suit the purchaser of the Island as a place of residence, and to supply it with wood. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money paid at the day of sale, and two annual payments for the remainder. The above land is 30 miles from the Federal City; 22 from Frederick-town, and about four from Leesburg.

Any person inclining to purchase previous to the day of sale, may know the terms by application to the subscriber in Winchester, Virginia, or to Mr. Hezekiah Veatch, who lives about 6 miles from the premises in the state of Maryland, and will shew the land. From the situation of the above lands, they must be an object to any person desirous of farming or planting, as they are situated in a rich neighbourhood, and all their produce can be transported by water to the Federal City, or any other sea port on the Potomac. An indisputable title in fee simple will be given to the purchaser, by the subscriber, who is empowered by the heirs and devisees of Col. Angus M'Donald, late of Frederick county, Virginia.

JAMES FIDDAMAN.

October 7. tawgw

Samuel Hatterslay,

LEATHER BREECHES MAKER,

COLCHESTER,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he has got an assortment of LEATHER BREECHES, and Leather dressed in oil, which he warrants equal to any made in London—prices from 5 to 10 dollars a pair.

Colchester, August 30.

Prince William County Court, July 7, 1800.

William Wilson, Plaintiff, against Wm. B. Magruder & James Lorimer, Def'ts } In Ch'ry.

THE Defendant, Magruder, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the Act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said William B. Magruder is not an inhabitant of this state—on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Magruder, do appear here on the first day of the next October Court, to answer the bill of the complainant; and that the defendant, Lorimer, and all others residing in this state, indebted to or having any of the said Magruder's effects in their hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete any such debt or effects, until the further order or decree of this Court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in one of the newspapers published in the town of Alexandria, for two months successively, and at the front door of the Court House of this County.

A Copy—Teste

JOHN WILLIAMS, Clk.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Thursday, the 23d day of October next will be sold on the premises, for ready Cash,

THE PLANTATION

Whereon Mr. John Ward now lives, together with five NEGROES, (servants for a term of years) a Waggon and team of Horses, Stock of Cattle, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

This Tract contains 200 acres or upwards, adjoins the lands of William Fitzhugh, Esq. and is about 10 miles from Alexandria, on the road leading from thence to Occoquan Mills.

At the same time and place will be sold, a Lease for

100 Acres of Land,

(subject to an annual rent of 654lb. Transfer Tobacco) whereon is a small MILL, running two pair of stones, on a never failing stream, and in a good neighbourhood for country custom.

The whole or any part of the above property may be purchased by private sale. Should this occur, timely notice will be given. For terms apply to the subscriber in Alexandria, or to Mr. Nathaniel Ellicott, at the Occoquan Mills—either of whom will shew the premises.

ENOCH WARD.

Alex. Aug. 28.

TO LET,

That large and convenient Warehouse, on the lower end of King street, formerly occupied by Mr. Ridley. For terms apply to C. CALENCVE,

Who has just received

A fresh Assortment of silk

and kid Gloves, of the longest kind; white, black, blue, yellow, and flesh coloured crapes; French cambrick, bandanno handkerchiefs, German Oznaburgs, Bretagnes, &c. &c.

Sept. 11.

On MONDAY the 20th October next *will be publicly sold at* KEEP TRYST FURNACE, *in Berkeley County, near Harper's Ferry,*

A VARIETY OF

VALUABLE PROPERTY

CONSISTING OF

Thirty horses with waggons, carts and gears complect; one yoke of strong well broke oxen; sixteen milch cows and young cattle; about one hundred hogs; a large and excellent set of farming utensils; smith's bellows and tools; about fifty good axes; thirty pickling tubs suitable for distillers; household and kitchen furniture, among which are chairs, ten feather beds and bedding—mahogany, cherry, and walnut tables, desks, bookcases, and a neat new eight day clock. Also, about 300l. worth of STORE GOODS; a variety of furnace tools and implements, and a number of flask patterns, and some pig metal, with many other articles.

One purchaser above Twenty Dollars, six months credit will be given on bond with approved security, to bear interest from the day of sale, if not punctually paid; a discount of five per cent. for the money will be made; and for purchases under Twenty Dollars, cash must be paid. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Attendance will be given for the punctual convenience of those who may wish to attend.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, the whole of the tavern and dwelling house

1150 Acres of Land con-

tiguous to the said Furnace, either entire or in such lots as may suit purchasers.

GEORGE NORTH & CO.

September 4. tawtof

☞ Two Apprentices, from 14 to 16 years of age, will be taken at this Office on liberal terms.

RICHARD BOWEN

offers to the consideration of the Citizens throughout the United States, the following

PROPOSALS,

For publishing (weekly) in the City of WASHINGTON,

A NEWSPAPER

TO BE ENTITULED

The CITY REGISTER.

THE size will be equal to any of the daily papers on the continent, and printed on an elegant type.

The price, three dollars per annum—one half of which to be paid on receipt of the first No. the other half at the expiration of six months thereafter.

It will commence with the Session of Congress in December next—contain all the interesting proceedings of that body, and such other authentic national documents as come within the compass of the Editor's power to obtain. Also, as full and faithful a relation of foreign and domestic occurrences as will be found in any other paper of the same size, conducted on a similar plan. Moral and instructive essays, poetical effusions of merit, and many other articles calculated to improve the mind, will, likewise, be found to enrich the Gazette, at those intervals when a dearth of matter of more important moment to the community shall happen.

Subscribers will be received by the different Post-Masters, and such other gentlemen as may be furnished with subscription papers.

Winchester, Virginia, July 21, 1800.

☞ *The* WINCHESTER GAZETTE, *printed and published by the issuer of these proposals, for upwards of twelve years, will still be continued by him, with the aid of assistants.*

Washington Tavern.

PETER HEISKELL

ACQUAINTS his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn at the corner of King and Pitt Streets, Alexandria.

He deems it necessary to inform the public that, by a late regulation, the Northern and Southern Mail Stages will take in passengers at his house every morning, at 8 o'clock. Their names to be entered at the Bar with Mr. Brock; therefore those who wish to call on him will be set down at his doors, and the same attention paid them as if they had originally entered at the Stage Office.

He has a few good HORSES to HIRE.

August 9.

A School Master,

WHO is capable of instructing youth in READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, and the practical Branches of the Mathematics, is willing to embrace an establishment in the country where he gets a small place of 4 or 5 acres with convenience for his family. He will be found complete in his profession, and can produce recommendations from gentlemen of the first character on the continent.

Letters post paid directed to A. B. C. to be left at the post office at Berry Ville (formerly Battle Town) will be attended to.

Milford for Sale,

THIS MILL is situated about 5¼ miles from Alexandria, on Holmes's Run, a constant stream, she is in good order for manufacturing grain, has a pair of excellent Burr Stones, and a pair of Cullens, a good bolting cloth, screen, elevator, hopper-boy, &c. there is but one water wheel up at present, another new one framed and ready to put up, the two stone can grind 20,000 bushels of wheat in the year, there is on the premises a good log house, meat house, stable and cabbin, with the improvement is 44 acres of land cleared, wood, the waste is in the temple. This Mill is well situated for the purchase of produce, being about three quarters of a mile from each of the turnpike roads leading to the westward. If required a credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money, if not sold before the 10th of October next, it will be offered for sale on that day at the Coffee house in Alexandria and sold to the highest bidder.

ROBERT ADDISON.

Sept. 9.

THE FREEHOLDERS

OF

FAIRFAX COUNTY

ARE requested to take notice, that an ELECTION for electors to vote for PRESIDENT and VICE PRESIDENT of the United States, will be held at the Court House of this County, on

Monday the third day of November next,

agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, passed the 20th of January, 1800.

JOHN ROSS,
JOHN C. HUNTER, } Com'rs.
FRANCIS PEYTON,

October 3, 1800.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
WILLIAM FOWLER.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

Original Communications.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

BEING an old veteran who has waded through the blood of his enemies, to the altar of Liberty; whose gray hairs tell him that he is not far distant from the silent grave; and whose age has left youthful ambition far behind—I sincerely hope that you will bestow some attention to a solemn warning from one, who must shortly bid you an eternal adieu, and who can have no other motive in addressing you, than a fervent solicitude for the prosperity of the rising generation.

You will shortly be called on, my countrymen, to give your votes for 21 Electors of a President and Vice-President, and on your choice may depend the fate of your posterity to the latest æra of time. The candidates for the high offices are known to you all; and the awful subject demands, inasmuch as you regard the welfare of yourselves, your families and your rising offspring, that you should discard prejudice; that you should reflect seriously on the momentous contest which you are about to decide; and that you should, (with an humble but confident reliance on the smiles of the Great and Almighty Disposer of events, who seems to have designated this happy land as the Paradise of the world) endeavor to preserve to their country the services of those firm, virtuous and unshaken Patriots, who have braved the storm of calumny, and under whose direction our political barque has been wafted to the haven of happiness.

Nothing is left undone to ensure the election of Mr. Jefferson to the chief magistracy of the United States; and no step is unassayed, which may have a tendency to remove the firm, the patriotic and venerable ADAMS from the high office which he has filled with credit to himself and honor to the American people, and to exclude him from a share in our national councils.

Consider, my countrymen, that if Mr. Jefferson is elected, there will be an universal revolution in the administration of our government;—consider that the political sentiments of him and his party are diametrically opposed to those of the present officers of our government, and in all human probability the effects of their administration (if chosen) will be exactly the reverse of those produced by that spirit of philanthropic and paternal anxiety which animated the breast of the great WASHINGTON, and which is instilled into the heart of his illustrious successor;—and remember, I conjure you if you are determined to make the desperate change, that you will do it at the risk of every thing dear to mankind; that you may find (when it is too late to recall your error) war, poverty and misery substituted for the peace, plenty and happiness which we at present enjoy; and that the ploughshare may be again wrested from the rustic swain, and re-converted into the exterminating sword!!

O! my countrymen, where is the necessity for this eventful change? Why need we run any risk?—Has not our Adams hitherto shielded us from the dreadful conflicts which have ravaged the old world; and have we not every reason to believe that he will still preserve us free from the ambitious contests of European politics, and continue us in the enjoyment of every blessing which moderation can wish, or the unfettled state of the belligerent powers will admit?—But if he is displaced, who is there among you that can predict the awful consequences which may ensue; or who is there among you that can say, this change will not in less than a year, convert our peaceful fields into scenes of bloodshed, havoc, and massacre!!

This is not a time, my Fellow-Citizens, to try experiments! Let us wait *at least*, 'till the dark cloud which obscures the political hemisphere of the civilized part of the Globe, is blown over, and the long-lost rays of peace return once more to this distracted world.

If any of you are not yet convinced of Mr. Adams's fervent wish to preserve an honorable peace with France, read the following "powers" given by him to our late envoys to that nation, and reflect on the fact of his appointing three others to accomplish what the three first attempted in vain.

"FULL POWERS.

"JOHN ADAMS, *President of the United States of America, To all whom these presents shall concern*—GREETING:

"KNOW YE, That for the purpose of terminating all differences between the United States of America and the French Republic, and of restoring and confirming perfect harmony and good understanding, and re-establishing a commercial and friendly intercourse between them, and reposing a special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and abilities of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry, Citizens of the said United Sthates, I have nominated, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed the said Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, John Marshall, and Elbridge Gerry, jointly and severally, Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary of the United States to the French Republic:—

"Hereby giving and granting to them and any and each of them, full power and authority, and also a general and special command, for and in the name of the United States to meet and confer with the Ministers, Commissioners or deputies of the French Republic, being furnished with the like full powers, whether separately or jointly, and with them to treat, consult and negociate, of and concerning all claims, and all matters and causes of difference, subsisting between the United States and the French Republic, for the purpose of satisfying and terminating the same in a just and equitable manner; and also of and concerning the general commerce between the United States and France, and all other the dominions of the French Republic; and to conclude and sign a treaty or treaties, convention or conventions, touching the premises; transmitting the same to the President of the United States of America for his final ratification, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, if such advice and consent shall be given.

"IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

"Given under my hand at the City of Philadelphia, the twenty second day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the twenty first.

JOHN ADAMS.

"By the President of the United States,
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State."

What was required from the first set of Commissioners?——It was required that they should, contrary to our neutrality, agree to supply France with money to carry on the war against England, with whom we were at peace. Upon their refusing to comply with this request, they were told by the authority of the Directory—"If you believe that in returning "and exposing to your countrymen, the "*unreasonableness* of the demands of this "government, you will unite them in "their resistance to those demands—you "are mistaken:—You ought to know "that the *diplomatic skill* of France and "*the means she possesses* in your country, "are sufficient to enable her, *with the "French party in America*,* to throw "the blame which will attend a rupture of the negociations, on the Federalists, as you term yourselves—but "the British party, as France terms you† "—and this you may assure yourselves "will be done" [*See dispatches from our late Envoys, page 33.*]

"The fate of Venice," they were threatened, should "befall the United States," if they refused the money!—The money was refused—of course, Congress had a reasonable ground to expect that the threats would be executed, which made it their duty to prepare for the worst.——If any one of you was to be told by a man, that unless you did so and so, he would take your property and put you to death,—would you not, if you were determined to disappoint his wishes, prepare yourself against his threatened attack? you certainly would.—Can you then blame Congress and the President, whose duty it was to guard our nation, for taking the same precautions which you would have done in your individual capacity?—you certainly cannot!——When it was found that the threats of France were the effects of glorious intoxication, and that she did not intend to carry them into execution, the army was disbanded.—What more could you have wished?

Notwithstanding this, the raising of what is termed "the standing army," has been made a fertile theme of abuse against our administration.——Is there one among you who can confidently say, that this timely preparation for the last extreme, has not rescued us from the deplorable fate of some of the European principalities? Or is there one among you so unreasonable as to flatter himself with the *profound* and *uninterrupted* enjoyment of *every* political blessing, while thrones are tottering and empires falling?

Another productive source of calumny against our government is the establishment of a navy:—

During the lawless depredations of European powers on the field of commerce, how were our goods and vessels to be protected without a navy? Is there one among you, my Countrymen, that in any degree feels the contribution made for the purpose of preserving your property, and protecting your flag from the insults and abuse of every petty pirate?—But only reflect what would have been our situation without such an establishment!—— Would not our harvests have mouldered in our barns? Would not the manufactures of the industrious mechanic have laid useless in his work-shop? And would not our vessels have been left to rot in our docks, or be sent out to the mercy of abject savages and common robbers?

After reflecting seriously, my Countrymen, on the futility of the reproaches which have been lavished on our present wise administration, can there be found among you, one who is so vain as to indulge a thought of placing at the head of our government, a man against whom some such frivolous charges will not be raised?—I conceive not.

Rouse then, Virginians!

And on the approaching solemn occasion, let us leave experiments to a future day; let us keep in view the solid happiness we now enjoy; and with one voice let us unite and support the *known*, the *tried* friends to our country and to our liberies, among whom JOHN ADAMS stands foremost on the rolls of fame.

BELLISARIUS.

Alexandria, October 19.

* Dupont, in the convention of France, said that "Mr. Jefferson was devoted to the interest of France."

† The democrats also call the Federalists the British party.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Rouse, Federalists of Virginia.

The Democrats are so elated at the prospect of Mr. Jefferson's being elected President, in the room of the venerable, firm, virtuous and tried Adams, that they begin to whisper about, that the following changes will be made by him in the Heads of Departments:—

James Monroe is to be Secretary of State, in the room of gen. Marshall, whose conduct while Envoy to France, and since his return home, proves him to be equal in talents and patriotism to the greatest man that ever lived.

Albert Gallatin *(a Foreigner)* to be Secretary of the Treasury in place of Mr. Walcott, an honest native American and a faithful Officer.—Edward Livingston to be Secretary of War, in the place of Mr. Dexter, a man of superior talents;—Alexander James Dallas *(a Foreigner)* to be attorney general, in the place of Mr. Lee, who is also a man of great talents:—Samuel Smith to be Secretary of the Navy, in the place of Mr. Stoddart, who is acknowledged to be in every respect calculated to fill that office.

TENCH COXE!!! who conducted the British General, Howe, into Philadelphia,* to be Comptroller in the place of Mr. Steele, a man of undoubted integrity and of great attention.

Fellow Citizens, are you prepared to countenance a principle of this kind? Are you willing that General Marshall, whose conduct in France has added lustre to the American name, and will be held up as a model to the embassadors of all nations, shall be displaced, merely because he is a friend to the administration of Washington and Adams, to make room for Mr. Monroe, the friend of Mr. Jefferson and the foe of your late and best friend WASHINGTON?——If you are—elect Mr. Jefferson President, and tell the world, that John Adams, John Marshall, and many others, who faithfully served their country, are for that reason displaced from office; and that America, like Athens, is capable of ingratitude towards her faithful public servants.

Are you willing that all those wise maxims of General Washington contained in his last solemn and parental address to you, and upon which he uniformly acted both in public and private life, should be entirely discarded from our public councils, and thus be ultimately forgotten and contemned by the nation at large?——If you are, elect Thomas Jefferson President—if you are not, Joh Adams will be again the man of your choice—that Patriot who has shewn himself equally the undaunted defender of his country against the aggressions of both France and England.

If John Adams is the choice of Virginia, then her citizens will vote for the following Gentlemen as Electors:

S. Griffin, of the City of Williamsburg,
John Wise, of Accomack,
Charles Dabney, of Hanover,
William Cabell, of Amherst,
John Jamison, of Culpeper,
Carter Braxton, of King William,
John Nevison, of Norfolk,
George K. Taylor, of Prince George,
Sterling Edmunds, of Brunswick,
Bernard Markham, of Chesterfield,
James Morton, of Prince Edward,
William Morton of Charlotte,
Joel Lestwich, of Campbell,
Burdet Ashton, of King George,
Baily Washington, of Fairfax,
John Blackwell, of Fauquier,
James Breckenridge, of Botetourt,
Isaac Vanmeter, of Hardy,
Robert Crocket, of Wythe,
Joseph Swearingen, of Berkeley,
Alexander St. Clair, of Augusta.

* See the following in Dunlap's Pennsylvania Packet, printed on the 3d of June, 1778, now in the Philadelphia Library:

"A PROCLAMATION
Of the Supreme Executive Council.

"Whereas the following named persons, late and heretofore inhabitants of this State, that is to say, ——, ——, and TENCH COXE, Merchant, have severally adhered to and knowingly and willingly aided and assisted the enemies of this Sate and of the United State, by having joined them at Philadelphia—the said persons are called upon to surrender on or before the 6th day of July next, or be attainted of HIGH TREASON.

[Signed] "G. BRYAN.

"Attest,
"TIMOTHY MATLACK, Sec'y."

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

QUESTIONS,

Submitted to the serious consideration of the FREEHOLDERS of Fairfax County.

1. Is that man fit to preside over a christian Nation, who does not believe in the christian Religion?*a*

2. Can that man be a believer in christianity who thinks it does him no injury, whether his Neighbor believes in twenty Gods, or in no God?*b* and who attempts to prove from principles of natural philosophy, that the Mosaic account of the deluge cannot be true?

3 Is that man best qualified to preserve the Independence of the United States, who thinks the system of neutrality adapted by the illustrious Washington, and persevered in by his patriotic successor was a system of ingratitude to France, and that its progress ought to be arrested?*c*

4. Would it tend to the interest, happiness, and safety of the people of this State, and the preservation of our government, that the legislature should be prohibited from permitting the existence of Slavery, in this State after the generation now in existence, and that all persons born after the present year shall be free, and that every free citizen black or white, should have the rights of suffrage?*d*

a. See Jefferson's Notes, pa. 39 to 42.

b. See Do. page 231—"But it does me no injury for my neighbour to say, there are twenty Gods or no God. It neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg."

c. See Jefferson's letter to Mazzei.

d. See Jefferson's Constitution—"All free male citizens of full age and sane mind, who for one year before shall have been resident in the county, shall have a right to vote for delegates for the said County, and for Senatorial Electors for the District—Page 317.

The General Assembly shall not have power "to permit the introduction of any more slaves to reside in this state, or the continuance of slavery beyond the genera-

Fellow citizens, as you conscientiously care, answer these questions in the affirmative or negative. If you are just to yourselves, your posterity and your country, you will vote for, or against Thomas Jefferson, to be President of the United States.

A CITIZEN.

---

tion which shall be living on the 31st day of December, 1800—all persons born after that day being hereby declared free."—[Jefferson's Constitution, in page 320]

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

A few plain words to a set of plain people: I mean my Fellow-Mechanics of Philadelphia.

YOU have now experienced the advantages of the Federal Government for about ten years; and candour must draw from you an acknowledgement, that a prosperous time it has been to you.——

You well remember, with what enthusiastic joy you elevated the symbols of your respective trades, on the ratification of this charter of our common rights; and you can now bear testimony how fully you have realised the advantages you then anticipated: you must remember (for the powerful impressions will not suffer you to forget) that previous to the present constitution, you had to struggle upon unequal terms with foreign mechanics; and that now you are actually enjoying, in your competition with them, a bounty of 12 or 15 per cent, an amount in most cases beyond the real profits of your labor. Nor as long as you regard yourselves, ought you ever to forget that the same blow which may deprive you of this government, will inevitably cut off from you this source of your maintenance.

It is of no small importance to you, my fellow-citizens, to recollect, that all the time you have derived these great advantages from the National Government, it has received its principal support from the original exertions and unwearied perseverance of the steady and known friends of Federalism, and of the late and present administration.

But it seems, many of you are disposed to throw the management of the government into the hands of its enemies.—Before you resolve on this measure, or if you have resolved, before you attempt the dangerous experiment, I pray you to consider, how unwise and unsafe it would be for any of us to appoint a foreman to direct our business, who had been unceasingly employed to blast our reputation; or would any among you, nominate men as executors of your will, who had during your whole lives, been declaredly hostile to your interests? I leave the application to you who are professionally used with *putting together*.

There is certainly no class of citizens more interested than the mechanics are, in having a prompt energetic government; can that be expected from a government supported by its enemies? No, it is contrary to all reason and experience. But some are wicked enough to say, and some silly enough to believe, that the Jacobins are not *anti federal*, let any one under such a delusion, cast his eyes around; let him view the candidates for office at the approaching elections in the city and in the state—let him extend his views through the United States, resting his reflections upon *Virginia*, till he canvasses the whole junto from the great Mamouth to the little Urchin, from the little Urchin to the Black General; and if he does not see the whole mass corrupted with the spirit of anarchy and disorganization, then indeed is his delusion Egyptian darkness.

Consider my brethren, wheter an administration drawn from such a source, can ensure you a continuance of the advantages you have enjoyed. Do you not know, that, from the relaxed and debilitated state of southern jurisprudence, Mechanics, Manufacturers, and Merchants, never have received adequate protection and support; nor can there be a stronger proof of this assertion, than the fact of Mr. Jefferson and his family connections, are now in possession of estates equitably indebted to British merchants, (if we can credit their agents) the enormous sum of forty or fifty thousand pounds.

A stale calumny is again revived, and industriously circulated against the Federalists, viz. *that they are under British influence.*—The charge, without any apparent support in reason, is clearly at variance with fact. The holders of American stock in England, are interested in the duration of our government; but the mechanics and manufacturers of that country, are bound by their interest to wish its destruction, and the latter perhaps bears to the former the proportion of one thousand to one.

If I am correct in the foregoing observations (and as the most of them are drawn from experience, I do not conceive how I can be mistaken) we ought to hold ourselves bound by gratitude, duty, and interest to support the friends of government *whom we know to be such*, with equal zeal, whether members of Congress, or members of Common Council; believing that we shall all prevail or sink together. Let our motto be *no untried experiments*—if they succeed, we gain nothing; if they fail, we are ruined.

A MECHANIC.

Alexandria, October 21.

The Ship Fabius, captain David Black, from Liverpool, is in the River, with Fall Goods for different commercial Houses in this Town.

From the Providence Gazette.

IMPORTANT MERCANTILE INFORMATION.

Mr. Joseph Wiseman,
SIR,

The intendant general of this city some days ago issued an order, by which he demands a certificate of the Spanish consul from all American vessels of that port which they may have cleared out from. And in order to get admitted, the sloop Ranger, which arrived at this port the 16th August, not having a certificate, I was under the necessity of entering bonds so as to have her unladen. You will be so good as to lend me a certificate for her. In the mean time, I am, &c.

PEDRO DE LARAUDO.

Havanna, Sept. 3, 1800
To the Spanish vice-consul for Rhode-Island, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from a merhant in Havanna to his friend in Baltimore, dated the 23d. ultimo.

"I am sorry to inform you that upwards of 10,000 barrels of flour have arrived here in one week, in consequence of which, and the expectation of a great many cargoes, both from the United States and New Orleans, which are known to have sailed for this place, that article is now entirely at a stand; sales could not be effected even at 12 dollars, and there is no doubt of its falling in the course of of a few days to 10 dollars, as last year; sugars are now at 7 dollars, Brown, and 9 dollars White, per 100lb. and dry goods are not saleable at a loss of 25 per cent. so there is not the least encouragement to venture this way."

"New-Orleans flour is sold from 7 to 8 dollars per barrel."

A sketch of the life and character of Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

[*Concluded.*]

No sooner was this Constitution adopted and in operation, than a new and powerful impulse was given to public sentiment by the French Revolution. The sentiments of Gen. Pinckney were highly favourable to the principles and conduct of the revolution down to a late period, when their multiplied crimes and follies had forfeited the the confidence of all reasonable men, and where the great body of the American people withdrew from it their admiration and esteem.

In 1794 he was appointed Major-General and commander in Chief of the militia of South-Carolina, and by great activity and attention very soon placed them on a respectable footing. At the time of his appointment there were but four troops of uniformed horse in the State, and when he left his command, in consequence of his appointment in the national army, the cavalry amounted to 2,000 in complete uniform. On all seasonable occasions he has unequivocally expressed his opinion that the Militia is the natural and efficient defence of this country and in the legislature of South Carolina contributed much to the formation and adoption of the present militia law of that State.

In the discussions which took place respecting the British treaty, General Pinckney took no part. He was elected one of a Committee for the city of Charleston to remonstrate against it, but declined serving, and never expressed any opinion on its merits; confining himself to the business of his profession, and the discharge of his official duties.

The next important incident in the life of General Pinckney, and that on which the future History of America will dwell with the most pride and satisfaction, is his embassy to the French Republic. Previously to his appointment to that embassy he was often solicited by General Washington to accept some federal appointment. When Mr. Jefferson declared his intention of resigning the office of Secretary of State, it was offered to General Pinckney but declined; and on the resignation of Judge Blair or Johnson, (the writer does not recollect with certainty which) he was again solicited by General Washington to accept a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, but again declined. On the recall of Mr. Monroe from Paris, for misconduct in office, General Washington (who knew that measure would be a fruitful theme for clamour) deemed it of importance to select a citizen as his successor who should unite splendid talents and correct judgment with discretion and intrepidity of character; it was also a desirable circumstance that he should be from one of the Southern States.—To General Pinckney, whom he had so often endeavoured to allure to the first offices in government, General Washington again addressed himself in a style which forebade refusal and at the notice of three days he embarked from Charleston, where by his great and lucrative practice as a lawyer he had received within the preceding year four thousand guineas.

The history of this celebrated embassy is in the recollection of every American. The treatment experienced by General Pinckney at Paris, when the power and arrogance of the French Republic were at their height, the personal dangers which he braved while unprotected by the Law of Nations and abandoned by a profligate government to the regulations of their own police against foreigners; the failure of the first embassy, and his return to Holland, are too well known to require that they should be particularly dwelt upon. The nomination of the second embassy, at the head of which General Pinckney was placed by President Adams, with the progress and ultimate failure of that attempt to negociate through the arrogance, profligacy and corruption of the French rulers, are still better known, and will be remembered to the honor of General Pinckney as long as the gratitude of a just and generous people shall be the reward of exalted virtue and eminent services.

This reward he has in part had by the reception he experienced on his return to America, by the flattering approbation which his conduct received from his own government; and even by the praises extorted from his political enemies. In a speech in the House of Representatives, Mr. Giles (of Virginia) confessed that General Pinckney had conducted himself (alluding to the first embassy) "with discretion and ability."

Previous to his return to America he had been appointed a Major-General in the newly raised army. Immediately on his arrival he repaired to his command; where his attention was directed with success to the improvement of military discipline, until the army was disbanded by a resolution of Congress at the last session; when he retired with cheerfulness to the walks of private life, undistinguished by civil or military rank from the mass of his fellow-citizens.

Important as the public services of General Pinckney will appear by this brief sketch, they will derive additional lustre and merit from the patriotic motives which have produced them.—As he has never been known to solicit any other than the post of danger for which his intrepid character peculiarly qualified him; and in the course of a life, exposed by the nature of his two professions to personal altercation, his courage was often tried, and never questioned.—High as his character stood at the bar of South-Carolina for legal knowledge, displayed to great advantage by a masculine, nervous and impressive oratory; he deserved still higher praise for his incorruptible integrity, and the undeviating rectitude of his moral and professional conduct, by which he merited and established the reputation not only of a good citizen in all the social and domestic relations, but that so highly prized and so seldom admitted, of an HONEST LAWYER.

His disinterestedness and intrepidity have entitled him to a character equally high as a soldier and patriot. In the regiment that he commanded at the commencement of the revolution were a number of near relations, none of whom were ever promoted or preferred by him on any occasion, and in all his appointments he was careful to select those exclusively who were distinguished by merit. A remarkable instance of his attachment to this correct principle occurred in his promotion of a private soldier of the name of Hamilton, whose daring valor, heroic spirit and military enterprise seemed to destine him to command—He was rapidly advanced; appointed to the command of a company, and soon after a Brigade Major.

Descended from a line of pious ancestors,—General Pinckney inherits from them a belief in the christian faith, and a strict observance of its duties and ceremonies—For many years previous to his mission to France he was a member of the vestry of a congregation in Charleston.

Nothing can more strongly demonstrate the solidity of his worth and talents than the great respect they have always commanded from his political opponents, more especially in the state where he resides. The democratic printer at Charleston, in republishing from the (Philadelphia) Aurora, always omits such passages as relates to General Pinckney.

The political ground on which he now stands is that of a firm but moderate Federalist. Unshackled by foreign influence or attachments, and possessing at the same time a complete knowledge of foreign politics and manners, derived from actual observation, he is anxious only to support the character of a True American.—As the friend of Washington he reveres the memory of that great man, and supports his principles of policy and of administration.

The person and manners of General Pinckney are peculiarly formed to give dignity and effect to an elevated public situation. Conversant with the world from his earliest years, he has none of that affected gravity which has often made great men ridiculous; and though the frankness of his character leads him to be communicative and unreserved on all subjects (not excepting politics) yet on all occasions "discretion seems to cover him with her mantle." Superior to the artifice which affects to make a secret of state affairs, he is limited in the discussion of political topics by no other consideration than those of prudence and propriety.

To those who may be disposed to consider this sketch as the language of blind, undistinguished panegyric, it is a sufficient answer to say, that plain facts, and sober reason will furnish no other result than that which is here given. The friends of a great man safely praise him, when his enemies have not dared to impeach him.

☞ *Want of room obliges me to omit several interesting articles received by this day's Mail.*

Sales by Auction.

TO MORROW, the 22d Inst.
At 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, will be SOLD at Mr. Swift's Wharf,
A VERY HANDSOME
PLEASURE BOAT,
—ALSO—
THE

SLOOP
Sansculotte,
Burthen about 120 Barrels, with all her Tackel and Apparel.

On THURSDAY next,
At ten o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, *at our Auction Room on Union Street,*
Whiskey in tierces and barrels
Peach Brandy in barrels
French Brandy in pipes } On a credit of
Malaga Wine in pipes } 60 days.
Sugar in barrels
Soap in Boxes,
Hardware in lots.
Together with a great variety of
DRY GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE,
Broad Cloths, Coatings, Half Thicks, Shawls Handkerchiefs, Worsted Hose, Chintzes, Calicoes, Stuffs, Checks, Irish Linens—Plain, Lappet, Sprig'd and Tambourd Muslins, white and brown Threads, Humhums, White Rolls, black and white Patent Silk Hose, and a quantity of very large Rose and Point Blankets, with a number of other articles.
—ALSO—
A quantity of very well laid in ¾ and yard wide
IRISH LINENS.
Being the property of a Gentleman who intends immediately to return to Europe.
HENRY & THOMAS MOORE,
October 21. Auctioneers.

IRISH LINENS.

A few boxes just received by the brig Atlantic, from Belfast; which will be sold low, if applied for immediately.
Oct 21. R. B. JAMESSON.

Public Sale.

Will be sold by public sale, at William Deneale's Mill on Popeshead, on Saturday the 8th of November next, to the highest bidder,
All the Personal Estate of
EDWARD DENEALE, Dec'd.
Consisting of a large stock of Horses, Mares and Colts, among which are several excellent Brood Mares, and one Bedford and one Spread Eagle Colt, also a Stud Horse four years old, and upwards of 16½ hands high, a stock of Cattle, and sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Bureaus, Desks, &c. &c. Bedsteads, Beds, and Furniture, one Gold and one Silver Watch, and sundry other articles.
The terms of sale will be ready cash, for all sums under 50 Dollars—and a credit of six months will be allowed on all sums above that amount, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.
THE ADMINISTRATORS.
October 21.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust bearing date on the 10th of July, 1799, and recorded in the County Court of Loudon, made unto the Subscriber by Frederick Wildbahn, WILL BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER AT PUBLIC SALE,
to the highest bidder for ready money, on the THIRD *day of November Court next, on the premises,*
A certain Tract or Parcel of Land
lying on the Alexandria Road near Leesburg, containing 26 acres; being conveyed to the said Wildbahn by THADDEUS DULIN, by deed duly recorded in the court aforesaid.
THOMAS JANNEY.
October 21. epidf.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

EXTRACT
FROM
A SPEECH OF PATRICK HENRY,
Delivered in the Virginia Convention in 1788.

"*It has been said by several gentlemen that the freeness of elections would be promoted by throwing the country into large districts. I contend, Sir, that it will have a contrary effect. It will destroy that connection that ought to subsist between the electors and the elected.—If your elections be by districts instead of counties, the people will not be acquainted with the Candidates. They must therefore be directed in the elections by those who know them. So that instead of a confidential connection between the electors and the elected, they will be absolutely unacquainted with each other:—A common man must ask a man of influence, how he is to proceed, and for whom he must vote.—The elected, therefore, will be careless of the interest of the electors. It will be a common job to extort the suffrages of the common people, for the most influential characters. The same men may be repeatedly elected by these means. This, Sir, instead of promoting the freedom of election, leads us to an aristocracy*" [Debates in the Virginia Convention, 2d vol. page 117.]

The sentiments of such wise and good men as Mr. Henry cannot be too often laid before the public. They may call us back to the standard of true republican principles, which party spirit is banishing from our land.

What would this patriotic statesman have said to the law passed at the last session, changing the mode in Virginia, of choosing Electors of President and Vice President! In his opinion, the districts were too large as they were to be laid off, for the choice of representatives to Congress; so large as to cut off all confidential connexion between the electors and elected. But now all the districts into which Virginia was divided are brought into one district.

If twenty one special districts are each too large for a due exercise of the right of suffrage, when a state so extensive as Virginia or Pennsylvania compose but one district, the right of suffrage becomes a tool in the hands of a *few*, who direct the *many* how to use it, not for the public good but to promote the views of the *few*. Such a mode of suffrage in states so large as Virginia or Pennsylvania, is a monster in elective government.

By whom has this monster been produced in Virginia?——By a description of people who misname themselves republicans; who, pretending to be friendly to our republican system, have struck a blow at the root of republicanism. By their law, we must vote for Electors with whom we have no acquaintance or probability of acquaintance. Upon the waters of Holstein and of the Ohio, in every portion of this extensive Commonwealth, each voter is required to vote for an Elector resident in a district when he knows no body there:—"a common man must ask a man of influence how he is to proceed, and for whom he is to vote."

Is this the independence of freemen? Is this the way to keep alive the sacred spirit of liberty in the great body of the people? Is this the way to enjoy the blessings of elective government? The principle of free suffrage is the vital principle of such a government. They who attack this, are its most dangerous foes. For such men to call themselves *republicans*, is a prostitution of terms. In the language of the American orator, they are an *aristocracy*, who produced the law: Aiming at the control and direction of the voters, for their private purposes, this aristocracy have left with the people, the form only of their suffrages—the substance is given to a few influential characters.

The people cannot properly vote according to their own knowledge of the candidates; but must implicitly follow the advice of the few who may undertake to direct them. Thus, the many placed in leading strings, must go whithersoever the few shall point. They have a voice, but it is not their own.

Against this aristocracy, as Mr. Henry calls it, what is our remedy? I will tell you. Let every *independent* voter go to the place of election, and give his vote in direct opposition to the views of the democrats who were the means of passing the law. Let every independent voter give his vote for any persons rather than the persons dictated by the aristocracy who passed the law; and thus teach these *aspirers to undue power*, these self named *republicans*, that their attempt to usurp the rights of suffrage, by dictating to the great body of the people for whom they are to vote, is a vain and odious attempt.

If we are negligent upon the present occasion, and the aristocracy succeeds, we may expect a similar law will be passed, for choosing our representatives to Congress. Independence in voting is of all rights the most precious; assert it on the 3d day of November, and preserve from the undue influence of a few, the sacred right of every voter to be guided by his own knowledge and judgment.—This cannot be so effectually accomplished, as by disappointing the party in the late legislature, who most unfairly and hastily passed the act which makes it necessary for the greater part of the freeholders to vote according to the advice of others, and not according to their own knowledge of the candidates.

AN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

☞ *The following inimitable Portrait of that great and good man whose loss our country still deplores, is drawn by a celebrated European, who knew our saint. ed Countryman only by his sublime virtues and glorious deeds.*

[*Boston Cen.*]

FROM THE BRITISH MERCURY,

By Mallet Du Pan,

"In the same month (December 1799) and nearly of the same age died three men*, very unlike in talents, character, public qualities and reputation; but who in their dissimilar career, have excited the admiration or enticed the attention of *Europe*. Two of them were victims of the French Revolution; and the third would also have fallen a sacrifice to it, had not his profound wisdom, the energy of the rational art of his countrymen; and local causes, supported him against the intrigues, libels, and machinations of the Republic of *Paris*.

"These words will immediately present to the reader's mind the name of General *Washington*. On the 15th December the United States of *America* lost this great and virtuous Citizen, who died in the 68th year of his age at his house in *Virginia*, in consequence of a sudden disorder, which carried him off in twenty four hours.

"What rank will history assign to this character among the cotemporaries whose names have borne the greatest lustre? It may be made a question whether *Washington*, as a General and Statesman, equalled in genius Prince *Eugene*, *Frederick* II, or *Chatham*? But how is it possible with propriety to compare men who are placed in situations no wise analagous?

"Were we allowed to venture an opinion on this subject we would observe that if *Washington* was inferior to some other illustrious men in extent and boldness of mind, he surpassed them by the union of qualities and talents the most rarely found together, and by a character almost faultless.

"Constitution, soul, and intellect, were in him in constant harmony, and perfectly adapted to public career. It might be said that Providence had created him for the part he has sustained, for the people he governed and for the circumstances in which his country stood. At Athens, his lot would have been that of *Aristides* or *Phocion*; in a Republic well constituted and long established, his services would not have been called forth; in a corrupt republic he would have chosen private station as *the post of honour*.

"In his military and political life, wisdom was the prominent feature of his character. It is given to few men to possess that admirable moral temperature which marked all the actions of *Washington*—His courage and his talents for war would have been insufficient, and perhaps hurtful, without the patience, coolness, and equality of spirits which he displayed in bad as well as good fortune.

"At the head of the Republic, he preserved the same uprightness and the same spirit of conduct by which he had been guided in battle. He was indebted to the excellence of his judgment, as well as to the ascendency of his public and private virtues, for the permanence of the reputation he enjoyed. His speeches, letters, actions, were always marked with the same reason, and that strong good sense which is the highest gift of nature to a public man, and his highest merit; that good sense which alone resists the agitations of the soul, and corrects the wanderings of the understanding.

"The habitual moderation of *Washington*, his firmness which was ever calm and well tuned, his prudence, which neither difficulty nor passion, neither hope nor fear could shake, his superiority to all artifice and intrigue, and his artless politics, dictated by a just estimation of times, men and things, have never degenerated for a moment. Placed at the head of an infant Republic, he acquired all the dignity usually bestowed on high offices by the force of custom and of age; and he preserved it as if he had ruled *America* for a century: his administration was better supported by respect and confidence than by laws or armies.

"He has not been charged with a vice or a weakness. No one has raised a doubt of his integrity or his disinterestedness.—Free from ambition, he never would have sought superior rank, or have been anxious to make a figure: he was led to them by his services, the general esteem he attracted, and by circumstances. In him superiority was pardoned; the jealousy of his equals vanished before the admirable simplicity of his manners, the purity of his morals, and the rectitude of his conduct—In short neither a vain love of glory nor the desire of distinction, nor any personal view, ever gave a bias to his patriotism, which was the principle of all his thoughts, and the spring of all his actions.

"If the title, so much abused, *of a great man*, ought to be reserved for one who never injured justice or honor, and in whom great virtues united with great talents, who shall refuse it to *Washington*?

"If any thing can add to his glory and desert, it is the insolent temerity of some buffoons of liberty, who, in our days boast to have made him their model, and who doubt not they have surpassed him.

"Yes, to the disgrace of the age, and of *France* in particular, we have seen democratic school-boys, Revolutionary abortions, and Hectors of Constitution, compounded of follies, inconsistencies, and the most contemptible weaknesses, setting themselves up for the rivals of *Washington*. Even at this moment do we see a swaggerer, known by some fortunate battles, and by invasions effected in four-and-twenty hours, purchased at the price of all that modesty, integrity, humanity, and even policy require to be respected, causing himself to be proclaimed by newspaper writers and tub orators *a Hero*, such as never was before, and never will be again; *O! miseras hominum mentes!* And do these Republican strutters really think that a wry neck is sufficient to dub them *Alexanders?*

"General *Washington* has carried with him to the tomb the general esteem of *Europe*. His conduct had compelled even his enemies to respect him. It was reserved for the French republicans alone to differ from the rest of the world, and to insult, as basely as grossly, the President of the *United States*. It is true, that he had very wisely foreseen, and so early as the year 1789, the horrible career of a Revolution, which set out with overthrowing all public order, which forming crime into theory made patriotism to consist in assassination, and liberty in the impunity of every outrage against the freedom of the citizens.

"The national gratitude of *America* has honored the memory of *Washington* by public testimonies of grief, and by solemnising the funeral of her illustrous chief in the most distinguished manner.

"*Washington* has quitted life without the slightest diminution of his glory, tranquility and happiness—He died on fields cultivated by himself, in the bosom of his country, of his family, of his friends, and the veneration of *America* accompanied him to the grave.

"Such blessings as these have not fallen to the lot of another Republican Magistrate, whose destiny, though less brilliant than *Washington's*, had however for some years past engaged the public attention."

* *Washington, De Steigner, and Marmontel.*

FROM THE SOUTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

MR. TIMOTHY,

The following Dialogue between an honest, sensible mechanic, and one of those *Gentlemen*, who call themselves Republicans, I think deserving a place in your gazette. It will I hope, serve to shew that that description of citizens are not so easily worked upon to injure their own interest, as these misnomers are disposed to believe.

Republican—How are you, Mr. ——? I hope your family is well. What think you of our Republican?

Mechanic—I thank you Sir—my family is very well. But what do you mean by your Republican?

Republican—I mean the numbers in the City Gazette, signed "*Republican.*"

Mechanic—I understand you now. But I cannot conceive why the author should call himself a Republican, for if I am not much mistaken, he is the *gentleman* who asserted publicly, that a *gentleman's* word should be believed in preference to a poor man's oath. With what propriety therefore, can he call himself a Republican, when he entertains such sentiments as these of us mechanics?

Republican—(Aside)—That was damned unfortunate.—But Mr. —— you are mistaken—That *gentleman* is not the author of these pieces—It is his brother.

Mechanic—That may be, but I understand that they agree perfectly well in their politics, if they agree in nothing else; and I do not believe that one has any more respect for us Mechanics than the other, only the elder is more cautious than the younger.

Republican—Well! but what think you of the sedition and alien laws? Has he not proved to your satisfaction, that the sedition law is a "gag to stop your mouth, "a law calculated to destroy the liberty of *speech* and the press, *religious equality* and freedom, the rights of conscience, and the freedom of elections ——"

Mechanic—Stop!—do not go on so fast. You say that the sedition law is a gag to stop our mouths. I do not know how that can be, for I am sure I have heard you abuse the President, and all the officers of government as much as you can do, and I have never heard that you have been punished for it. Therefore it has not stoped your mouth—and as for its destroying *religious* equality and freedom, you must be making fun of us ignorant men, as you think us, for the author of the Republican, if I am not mistaken, has no more religion than his file leader. And if he had, I do not see how the sedition law has any thing to do with religion. No! no! I am afraid he and his party have not much regard for religion and religious equality, when they are laboring so hard to prove it no fault in Mr. Jefferson to be without religion—And as for the rights of conscience so far from destroying them, I think it protects them; for it only forbids us to publish what we know to be false, and if publishing malicious lies, with an intention to injure an individual is destroying the rights of this gentleman's conscience, Lord have mercy upon him, I say, and I hope such baneful rights will never be intured to him.

Republican—But will you not allow that such laws destroy a republican government, and that you ought to shew your abhorrence of them, by turning out the author of them.

Mechanic—My idea of a republican government is, that it should be supported by TRUTH, virtue, and justice: Now I can not conceive how truth virtue and justice can be injured by punishing interested individuals for publishing malicious lies—moreover, when I see all this clamour made by men who have no pretensions to religion, or virtue.

Republican—You are always harping upon the word truth. Are you not aware that a man cannot know the truth of every thing he utters.

Mechanic—Then he should be cautious how he utters any thing to injure his neighbour's reputation.

Republican—Well, I find you do not think so badly of the sedition law as I supposed—What think you of the alien law. Do you not think it an engine in the hands of the President to oppress unfortunate strangers who emigrate here.

Mechanic—If I understand the alien law right, it gives power to the President to remove such aliens as are dangerous to the peace of this country—Now sir, what did we do in this city some time past.—Did we not collect, and of our own accord send off some people, whom we that't dangerous to the peace of this country without any law for it. And did not some of your violent republicans, as you

call yourselves, take an active part in this business. Is it not therefore better that the President should be authorised by law to send out of the United States such people as are dangerous to it, than that the people should take the law in their own hands. I think it is—Besides this law is intended only to operate against mischevious aliens. But what have your party done—You are for depriving us *citizens* of our rights and privileges.

Here, sir, have I been in this country upwards of twelve years, became a citizen according to your laws, married and have a young family which I have been enabled to support with comfort under this same government, which you have abused so much, and the other day when I was called upon to vote, I was told by you friends to aliens that I had no right—that I ought not to be entitled to the privilege of a citizen—That none but natives had any thing to do with the government. Do you not think that such conduct as this will hurt emigration—that is the emigration of useful, honest and industrious men, more than an alien law, which is only to remove seditious demagogues out of the country—Be assured it will sir. You first tell people to become citizens—beg them in person for their votes, and because they will not be your tools, you say they are not entitled to vote or to any privileges—Is this republicanism?—Does this shew that you have the public good at heart? If we are not entitled to vote, why ask us for a vote—No, no, the grapes are sour.

Republican—I see you have been talking to a Federalist—He has turned your head.

Mechanic—This is the way you trick us—you think we are such fools that we do not know right from wrong—That our oaths ought not to be taken when opposed to a gentleman's word, and yet when you want to get an office, you adore the people—but you are mistaken—Although we have not such liberal educations as you have, yet we have common sense, and judge of men by their conduct, not their words.

You have taken a great deal of pains to instruct me—Let me in return give you a piece of advice—quit the gaming table—be attentive to your business, and give up office hunting—A man of any kind of clerverness will make more money by his business than by any office you can get,—When you taste the sweets of enjoying the fruits of your own labour, your eyes will be opened, and you will be convinced that it was yourself and not the country that was going too fast to ruin.

REGULUS.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 13.

Extract of letters from Tortola, received by the Hannah, arrived here yesterday.

"*Tortola, September 17.*

"DEAR SIR,

"The seizure and detention of the barque Galen, Thomas Ashby, master, of Salem, and cargo, has no doubt made some noise in America, I therefore, as it is a matter of considerable importance, send you Judge Robinson's Reasons at large upon making his decree for further proof, *not on account of the trade he had been carrying on*, but very evident erasures in the several clearances, which gives reason to suppose the Revenue was defrauded, by the duties not being paid on the whole of the cargo. These erasures were in the word "*twenty five.*" It appears that capt. Ashby cleared out, and paid duties at Trindad upon "*twenty five* hogsheads of sugar only, whereas he had actually on board "*seventy five*"; and after leaving the port of Trindid for America, by erasing the top of the letter "*T*," and converting the first stroke of the letter "*w*," in the word "*Twenty*" into an "*e*," altered the Clearance of *twenty-five* hogsheads of sugar into that of *seventyfive*. Being met at sea by the British frigate Severn, capt. Whitby, his papers were examined, and the fraud evidently detected; he was accordingly sent in here for adjudication."

Another letter of same date, in mentioning this scandalous transaction, observes;—"I am happy in informing you, that the Galen would have been acquitted, as to the trade she had been carrying on, the Judge thinking the trade at present indulged at Trinidad a just and politic measure, and which the Governor no doubt was authorised to allow."

This letter, after stating the same reasons for her detention, as are mentioned above, adds;—"The judge therefore ordered further proof as to those matters, and *Commissioners have been appointed at Trinidad to examine evidence thereon.* By the captain's not proceeding to Trinidad to hasten the evidence, and to clear up this business, I very much suspect that it will appear, that the erasures must have been made by the captain, if so, the loss of vessel and cargo will be the consequence."

☞ We have been furnished with the whole Proceedings of the Admiralty of Tortola, in the case of the Galen, but which on account of their length must be deferred till Thursday.

Alexandria, October 23.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a proclamation for convening the assembly of that state on the 5th day of next month, for the purpose of making arrangements concerning the election of Electors for President and Vice President.

COMMUNICATION.

In the state of Delaware the election of the legislature is over, and the result shews that state to be more federal than ever. Mr. Jefferson will not get a vote in it.

The New-Jersey election is also over, and as far as they are yet known, have been decidedly federal.

We are authorised to state, that Major Thomas Pinckney is not a candidate to represent the district of Charleston in the next Congress. of the United States.

[Charleston paper]

The Duke of Northumberland, in a letter to a gentleman in Dublin, states the expence of the life boat presented to the town of North Shields, at 160l. and that it has already saved nearly 1000 seamen and passengers, besides several ships and their cargoes.

(London paper.)

A man, passionately fond of wrestling, could not, however, succeed in that exercise at the public games, but was overcome, disgraced and thrown. After some time, he took it into his head to study and practice physic. Being asked his motive for choosing that profession, he answered, "*I am determined to bring them to the ground one way or the other.*

On the fashionable mode of Ladies wearing their WATCHES *in their Bosoms.*

Amongst our fashionable Belles
No wonder now that *Time* should linger;
Allowed to lay his two rude hands
Where no one else dare place his finger.
CRACK.

From a late experiment it has been ascertained that if an ant-hill be opened and a living frog exposed in it, the animal will die in less than 4 or 5 minutes though it has not been bit by the ants. This is attributed to a strongly poisonous vapour that exhales from these little insects, and which, when collected in sufficient quantity for analysis, appears to be in a high degree caustic.

FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER.

HESSIAN FLY.

SERIOUSLY ALARMING!

Extract of a letter from Montgomery County Pennsylvania, October 18.

"We are very much alarmed for our ensuing crop of wheat, from the Hessian Fly having appeared to a most extraordinary degree amongst what has been early sown. One of my neighbours is ploughing up what he had put in, as it was too much damaged to produce any thing, and means to sow it over again. The dread of this evil induces me to sow so late that I cannot yet tell the fate of mine; a quantity having sprung up early in my stubble field, I have carefully examined it, and find almost every stalk infected with the Fly. I wish my brother farmers would immediately examine their wheat, as it is not yet too late to sow it anew, if what they have already sown appears to be destroyed. One of the best crops I ever had was sown in November. I have sown a strip of rye round my field and a strip across it, which some persons think will prevent the mildew, to which the late sowings are exposed; I think the experiment worth trying, and that there is a probability of its being successful. It may be of use to give this notice immediate and general circulation."

NEW-LONDON, OCTOBER 14.

On the 8th inst. at a special district court, held at this place, came on the trial of the schooner Vengeance, lately captured and brought into this port, by the United States ship Trumbull, David Jewet, Esq commander; when the said schooner, being an armed vessel, mounting 10 guns, and manned with a large number of the adherents of General Rigaud, was condemned. with her cargo, consisting of specie, bullion, &c. which they had collected and were attempting to flee with from Jeremie in the island of St. Domingo to Cuba, but being intercepted by the vigilance of the Trumbull, have lost their plunder, which perhaps was not acquired in the most honorable way.

The Vengeance and her cargo are by said decree ordered to be distributed to the United States and the officers and crew of the Trumbull, in pursuance of the law of the United States in such case made and provided.

At the same time came on the trial of the schooner Tulia, taken by the same ship, which was by the decree of this court acquitted, it appearing that she was an armed vessel, that the only object Charles Seys, esquire, the claimant, could have in view was to escape with his wife and children from the vengence of general Toussaint, who had conquered that part of the island of Hispaniolia, which had been in the possession of Rigaud.—The property of the schooner Tulia was instantly returned by Capt. Jewett to said Charles Seys, the claimant.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 17.

CONFIRMATION

Of the Capture of Curracoa, and Massacre of Americans, by the French.

A gentleman from Kingston, arrived this morning, informs that on the 7th of September, about 80 Americans were massacred at Curracoa by the French, along with a number of the Dutch inhabitants; the rest of the Dutch and Americans were shut up in the fort. Captain Hampton; of this port, was at Curraco, and had slipt out in a small boat, with a request from the Governor to the commander of the British frigate Nariad, then cruising off the harbour, requesting succour. The Capt. of the N. sent him all the marines he could spare, with whom captain H. returned.

The Governor had also sent to Jamaica for assistance, and on the 20th ult. 3 frigates with 700 troops left Kingston for Curracoa. The French have about 1400 men, and have possession of the town and country—the fort commands the harbor.—General Rigaud is there.

OLCOTT, the Swindler, has been caught near Carlisle in this State. Of the immense sum with which he absconded, only eight thousand dollars were found upon him.

Foreign Articles,

By the ship Voltaire, captain Bowen, arrived at Philadelphia, in 40 days from Hamburgh.

HAMBURGH, SEPTEMBER 1.

Letter from Copenhagen, the 26th August.

The Danish schooner which was sent to Petersburg with the account of the capture of the frigate Freya, is this moment returned.—Of the dispatches which it brought nothing is yet known; but greater activity and exertions in forwarding the preparations are observed.—Four floating batteries of 24 pieces each are fitted in our road, and this day all the measures of defence for our harbour will be completed; outside of the citadel they are now busied in throwing up a battery on the weakest part of the harbour. The floating batteries on the road are well mounted and the guards relieved every day. For the works on the Holm, they press the vagrants and all enrolled sailors from different districts are brought hither in waggons. The city militia is exercising and does duty on two city guards and each citizen is obliged at all events to have 20 cartridges in readiness.

Another letter from Copenhagen, of the same date, 26th August.

Although the preparations for defence become more serious every day, yet nothing of a hostile nature hath hitherto happened between us and the English. The merchants of this place as well as of Elsineur, have asked our governer as well as the English whether the merchant vessels could go out in safety? they got a satisfactory answer, and Admiral Dixon offered to give passports to those vessels which would wish to depart from Elsineur, and would suffer themselves to be examined.

Meanwhile, the English minister here, lord Whitworth, has demanded a categorical answer to his propsals to our court in a short time, and proposes to leave this city on Friday with his whole suit, the charge d'affaires, Drummond, excepted.

LOWER ELBE, AUGUST 28.

We hear from the Danish dominions, that all the regiments are called in from the dutchies. The regiments at Slefwig, it is said, are to march to Fonningen and the neighbouring coast. From Eckern, Forke and Readsburg, the troops march towards Gluckstadt, to which place more artillery has been sent, and where the fortifications are put into the best order. In several places on the coast, batteries are to be erected.

Sales by Auction.

THIS DAY,

At ten o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, *at our Auction Room on Union Street,*

Whiskey in tierces and barrels
Peach Brandy in barrels
French Brandy in pipes } On a credit of
Malaga Wine in pipes } 60 days.
Sugar in barrels
Soap in Boxes,
Hardware in lots.

Together with a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Broad Cloths, Coatings, Half Thicks, Shawls Handkerchiefs, Worsted Hose, Chintzes, Callicoes, Stuffs, Checks, Irish Linens—Plain, Lappet, Sprig'd and Tambourd Muslins, white, and brown Threads, Humhums, White Rolls, black and white Patent Silk Hose, and a quantity of very large Rose and Point Blankets, with a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE,
October 23. Auctioneers.

Public Vendue.

TO-MORROW,

at 10 o'clock will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Sugar in hhds. and blls.

Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Hyson Tea in qr. chests
Lisbon, Malaga, and Catalonia Wines in half pipes and qr. casks,
Whiskey in tierces and barrels,
Soap in Boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Hardware assorted in Boxes,

And for the benefit of the concerned will positively be sold

One Box of Irish Linens,
Do. do. of Platillas,
Do. Bale of Mixed Planes,
And a quantity of Rose Blankets,

ALSO

Checks and Stripes, Irish and German Linens, Flanels and Bizes, Hats, Callicoes, Muslins and Muslin Handkerchiefs, and a number of other Articles.

Likewise a good WAGGON.

October 23. P G. MARSTELLER,

A thorough bred imported HORSE,

Will be offered at public Sale, opposite Mr. Gadsby's Tavern, in Alexandria on the first day of the present Fall races, at half past two o'clock in the afternoon.

THE above HORSE is a beautiful bay, only four years old last grass; a copy of his pedigree (the original of which will be delivered to the purchaser) is as follows:

"I do hereby certify, that the bay colt I this day sold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, Merchant, was bred by me, and got by Anvil, his dam by Eclipse, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip, great great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Mr. Frampron's white neck'd Mare. The dam of the above Colt is own sister to Autelius by Eclipse.

"The above Colt is now rising three years old.

"P. O'KELLEY."

Dated, Commons Middlesex,
December 9, 1798.

An approved bill of exchange on London, at 60 or 90 days sight, will be received in payment for the said Horse.

JOHN TAYLOE.

N. B. It is probable some of my own running horses may be at the Alexandria Races, in which event I would there willingly dispose of one or two, on liberal terms, and application may be made for them, either before or after the race, as may best suit the purchaser.

J. T.

Mount Airy, October 23. 1800.

For Sale,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE situate on Royal-street, contiguous to the Market House, the lot is a fee simple; one fourth of the purchase will be acceptable in groceries, Flour, or any saleable Merchandize at the Invoice price; one fourth in cash, and a credit of 12 and 18 months given for the balance.

There are several conviniencies belonging to the Lot. A small House and Lot situate in a centrical part of the town will be taken in part payment.

For further particulars enquire of

JOHN DUFF.

October 21. 2w.

Four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the Commons of Alexandria a Sorrel MARE about 6 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, shod all round, one white hind foot, a star in her forehead, cut tale and hog mane, has a fresh mark in her left flank, occasioned by being caught going through a gate.

The above reward will be given to any person who shall deliver her to me on King street near Hoff's meadow.

ROBERT DUBOY.

October 23. 3t

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

Latest Foreign News,

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 20.

Yesterday arrived at this port the Two Friends, captain Gardner. She left London the 6th and the Downs the 10th ult. London dates to the 9th furnish us with but little of importance. The papers are crowded with vague conjectures relative to pending negociations, and the recommencement of hostilities.

The differences between Great Britain and Denmark are amicably terminated. The Danes are to pay Great Britain two millions for the expences incurred in fitting out the naval armament—and the English were to restore the frigate which they had taken, together with the convoy. The Danes have consented to have their convoys examined, excepting those in the Mediterranean.

We find nothing in the papers concerning our Envoys. But a passenger in the Friends informs, that just before they sailed, news from Paris had been received that they were about departing for America.

The Duke of Kent had arrived at London from Halifax, and received with great affection.

The English Mail for America was made up on the 3d ult. for the Mary Packet.

General Kleber, it appears was assassinated by an Egyptian in disguse. The Grand Vizier is determined to decide the fate of Egypt sword in hand—he was reinforcing his army to 1,000,000 men. Every thing threatened an immediate war with the French.

Duroc is said to have left Paris again for Vienna, accompanied by Senator Barthelemy.

Moreau and Lecourbe had arrived at Paris from the army.—General Brune is to command the army of Italy, and M'Donald the army of Reserve.

VIENNA, AUGUST, 16.

As soon as the Adjutant of Buonaparte Citizen Duroc, had arrived at Alti Oettingen, or, more properly, Braunan, in Bavaria, and from thence had sent a courier to this city. Count Lehrbach, or, according to others, Count Dietrichstein, was sent off to Braunau, accompanied only by a secretary.—The report that citizen Duroc was to go on to Vienna, and that he only waited at Braunau till he obtained passes, is entirely false. It is now known that it was agreed on at Paris, between the chief Consul and Count St. Julien, that a conference, and the necessary diplomatic proceedings should take place between Duroc and an Austrian Plenipotentiary at Braunau, on the Bravaria frontier.

It is now asserted that at Braunau the preliminaries of peace were signed, or, according to some, the ratifications of the preliminaries exchanged. Citizen Duroc set out immediately for Paris, so that there is no longer a doubt of a peace between France and Austria. The English Ambassador, Lord Minto, has sent off a Courier to his court with an account of what has passed. Some affirm that the convention with England is ratified, but under such stipulations that it is no obstacle to the treaty of peace with France.

General St. Julien, besides the ratification of the convention concluded after the battle of Marengo, has brought the ratification of two other conventions.

AUGSBURG, AUGUST 13.

General Dessolles yesterday made it no secret, that Adjutant General Duroc, was carrying back to Paris the preliminaries of peace, signed by the Emperor. The modifications which the court of Vienna has suggested to be made in the propositions of the Chief Consul, are of that kind, that a definitive treaty may soon be expected to take place. Duroc did not go to Vienna, but Count Dietrichstein, who was appointed to meet him at Alti Oettigen, conducted the negociations with him: The principle Head Quarters are still here, but are expected to be removed.

A Congress for peace will probably soon be opened, which will not be of long duration.

GRAVESEND, SEPTEMBER, 7.

Passed by the Maria, Inglis, and Eliza, Rea, for Charleston.

PLYMOUTH, SEPTEMBER 6.

Came in yesterday evening the Polly schooner, of Newburyport, captain David Hoyt, from Teneriffe, bound to Hamburg, laden with wine, detained by the Plymouth lugger of eighteen guns, lieutenant Elliott.

Sailed from Cawsand bay, to join the channel fleet off Brest, the Royal Sovereign of 110 guns, Vice Admiral Harvey; Princess Royal, of 98 guns, capt. Russell; Bellona of 74 guns, capt. Sir J. B. Thomson; Prince George of 98 guns, Rear Admiral Cotton; Euridice, of 24 guns, capt. Talbot.

It is reported the Brest fleet are in the outer road, and that, all the ships have been ordered away from this port in consequence: the only ship that remains here now is the Montague of 74 guns, which arrived yesterday.

Came in the Danish vessel Hukamsnibeof and for Altona, capt. P. Groot, from Bourdeaux, laden with wine and brandy detained by the Excellent of 74 guns, capt. Stopford, off Ushant, last Monday.

LONDON, AUGUST 31.

Government yesterday received accounts of increased exertions to prepare the Brest fleet for sea; that considerable bodies of troops had been ordered thither from the interior, and that Buonaparte was about to repair to Brest, to accelerate and animate the meditated enterprize.

Lord St. Vincent has moored his vessels in such a manner, that while the season will admit of his retaining his situation, it is impossible that a vessel of any description can either leave or enter Brest—Our tars were in high spirits at the prospect of more active service.

The public funds yesterday experienced a further rise of one per cent. under a prevalent opinion that France had expressed a desire to treat with the allies collectively for a general peace. We are wholly unacquainted with the circumstances that have induced this impression. We are assured, that citizen Otto, the agent for French prisoners in this country, who had been mentioned as the medium of pacific overtures from the French government to our cabinet, has not, directly or indirectly, received from M. Talleyrand, or any other individual composing the French executive, any communication which in the slightest degree involved the subject of negociation.

The flag of truce which sailed from Dover on Tuesday for Calais, returned on Thursday and was again sent off for France on Friday. She was charged with dispatches, stated to be from the transport office, but which were not directed to Captain Cotes, our agent for prisoners in France, or to citizen Fortait, the Republican Minister of Marine, as the ordinary communications of that board were wont to be addressed:—but from this nothing can be collected.

We can however with decision say, that the Court of Vienna, on signing the treaty with this country, on the 11th instant, issued a declaration to all the courts of Europe, announcing the determination of his imperial majesty not to treat with France, except on conjuction with England and his other allies. This instrument is dated the 12th of August, we have seen an abstract of it; the Hamburg mail due this day will most probably put us in possession of the detail.

SEPTEMBER 1.

KLEBER.

Extract from a letter from Sir Sidney Smith to General Menou, Commander in Chief of the French army in Egypt, dated Jappa, June 22d, 1800.

"GENERAL,

"I received this evening the letter dated the 20th June, which you have done me the honor to write me—At the moment at which I expected to see general Kleber under the most fortunate and favorable auspices, I learn with the highest chagrin, and with the greatest grief, his tragical death." (The letter will appear in full to-morrow.)

SEPTEMBER 2.

Massena and Brune are about to repair to Paris, where it appears that the Commanders in Chief of all the armies of the Republic have assembled, a circumstance which is of itself sufficient to remove all idea of the resumption of hostilities. If there were not other less ostensible reasons for this, it is erroneously supposed by some, that the trifling fall in the French Funds was an anti-pacific symptom. It is the natural consequence of the delay which the new turn that the Negociations have taken, has produced in their expected issue. We shall in a few days see the hopes of the public rise more rapidly than they have fallen.

FRANKFORT, AUGUST 15.

Letters from Vienna, which may be considered as authentic, contains the following details.

"The English ambassador, Lord Minto, moves heaven and earth to prevent the Emperor from concluding a seperate peace with France, an event which is considered here as certain and immediate. This ambassador has just made some new offers to our court, which would have been very advantageous three months ago, but which are not so now. They are as follows:

1. The English minister engages, if the Emperor will continue the war, to keep up in Italy an army of 35,000 chosen English troops, under the command of General Abercrombie, who shall continue there till a general peace.

2. To make an attack on the Islands of Zealand with a powerful force, to proclaim the Stadtholder, and after the conquest of them, to keep up a force there to menace Holland and Belgium, thus compelling the French Government to maintain a considerable force in these countries.

3. To pay to the House of Austria a new and very considerable subsidy, under the title of a Loan, and upon very favorable terms. In a word, besides this, England should have an army of 50,000 Austrians, to be maintained and paid by her during a year.

The same letters which furnish us these details, state that a Russian General had arrived there as a courier, with dispatches from his court, which are said to be of the highest importance and it is now certain that the best understanding prevails between the two courts.

VERONA, AUGUST 10.

THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN PUBLISHED HERE:

Convention respecting the line of demarkation in Italy, concluded between the general in chief of the army of his Imperial Majesty, and the general in chief of the French army in Italy, by their plenipotentiaries, the adjutant general citizen Reille, and count Nugent, major of the Imperial staff.

Article I. The posts of the French armies shall extend along the Po, to where it receives the Panaro. The line goes to the left bank of the Panaro, to the point where the canal begins, which is before Bondera, and empties itself into the Postello di Firara; on the right, it goes to St. Maria Magdalena, and extends through the canal Angelino Paloto di Reno, up to its falling into the Po Primavera, and thence into the sea. The line of the Austrian advanced posts before Ferara, goes through St. Blasio and Ospedale, Serena, Mizana, Forsoovo, on the left banks of the Po Voleno as far as the sea.

II. The track of country between the advanced posts of both armies between the Po Voleno and the Po Primaro, shall not be occupied by troops, but it shall be left to the disposition of the French, to draw provisions out of it.

III. The navigation of the Po shall be entirely free provided the ships have the necessary passports from the respective commanders. Respecting the salt that might be obtained from Mesola, no exportation duty can be demanded of it. The free navigation of that part of the Po separating the two armies, shall not, however, extend to armed vessels, or to such as have troops on board.

IV. The line of demarkation between the two armies, in the south of Italy, commences near the sea, between Pesaro and Fano, through the territory of the Republic of St. Marino, and thence to the frontiers of Tuscany, along the frontiers of the Dutchy of Urbino. The territory of the republic of St. Marino remains neutral. This line shall on no pretence whatever, be passed by the troops of the two armies, during the whole time of the duration of the armistice.

V. The Couriers and officers of the Imperial army, going from the army to Ancona, and from Ancona to the army, shall go from Ferara through Ravenna, and thence by the road of Macstre. They may take with them their carriages and baggage, if furnished with passports from the Austrian commanders.

VI. Whenever the General in Chief of the Imperial army shall wish to send troops to Tuscany, to relieve those stationed there, the General in Chief of the French army will furnish them with passports for a free passage thither and back again.

VII. The inhabitants of the districts occupied by one army wishing to go to those countries occupied by the other, may do so, by routes which will be pointed out to them, if they have the necessary passports.

VIII. The General in Chief of both armies will speedily give orders for putting the present convention into execution.

Duplicates of this Convention executed at Verona, the 31st of July, 1800, 12 Thermidor, year 8.

From the 4th article of this convention it appears, among other things, that while the armistice exists, the French will not undertake an expedition against the king of Naples.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 3.

3 per cent. 65 3 8—Red. for October 63—for money 65 1-4.

It seems to be pretty generally believed that a correspondence of some kind is carrying on between this country and France, and every circumstance that seems to bend that way gives rise to fresh rumours.

We announced yesterday the arrival of a flag of truce from Flushing and one from Calais.—With the former came two officers, reported to be Dutch, who after waiting on the Admiral, returned on board without having any communication with the shore.

It was immediately conjectured, and the conjecture quickly ripened into a report, that these gentlemen had come to this country with a proposal that the Dutch should join the French Republic in any discussions for peace with this country.

We should observe that our Deal correspondents do not agree respecting the place the flag of truce came from. One of them says Flushing—the other France. It will be nothing surprising, however, if the French government be corresponding with ours that the Dutch one should with do the same. In fact, the French have pledged themselves not to treat without including their allies. There needs therefore no conjectures to establish such an opinion respecting the conduct of Holland; for, if the French and us are actually corresponding the Dutch are actually doing the same thing.

Yesterday afternoon we received by express Paris Journals to the 31st ult. inclusive. The contents of those papers are of the highest importance, and confirm, as far as they are entitled to credit, whatever we have dared to submit to the public upon the little probability of a peace with the Republic of Buonaparte.

The material intelligence of these Journals is contained in letters from Strasburgh, of the 26th and 27th ult. The official paper of the French government inserts, from the Frankfort Chronicle, that the Emperor has demanded in his last answer to the propositions of Buonaparte, a new and prolonged term for the continuation of the armistice; during which there should be time, under the mediation of a third power, to conclude a peace with the Cabinet of St. James. Under the head of the Hamburgh mail will be found propositions, asserted to be those of the French government to the Cabinet of Vienna.—It is impossible to judge of the credit which may be due to them, since the extravagant ambition of Buonaparte, and his desire to elude a general peace, forbid us to reject any paper from internal evidence. There is nothing too inadmissible or too absurd to prove its own falsehood upon the part of that intriguing and violent government.

But in whatever light the communication of the Moniteur, or of the Hamburgh mail is entitled to be considered, the French Journals give us no hope of peace. Their language is that of hostility. We hear only of regiments and generals determined to march and to conquer; and of the infatuation of the House of Austria, which gives them the opportunity of adding to their laurels.

The Cleff du Cabinet, one of the most authentic of the Journals, informs us, under the date of Strasburgh, the 26th and 27th of August, that it is reported that the million of Buroc had been unsuccessful, and that hostilities would be immediately resumed, on account of the rejection of the Grand Consul's propositions, and the offer of a counter projett, utterly irreconcileable with the honor or security of France.

A courier is then stated to have been dispatched from Ausburgh, with orders to General Dessolles, to signify to General Kray the cessation of the armistice. The editor indeed adds, that another answer from the Court of Vienna will be waited for, before the rupture of the armistice is absolutely determined upon. The low state of the French funds is thus sufficiently accounted for. At Amsterdam the effect of the same despondency is discernible upon the exchange and in the price of Batavian rescriptions.

The official papers state, that Twelve ships of war, and 80 English transports had anchored off Belleisle; but that they had weighed again and gone off.

SEPTEMBER 9.

General Menou, if report may be trusted, has actually contributed to the death of Kleber, whole fate he affects to deplore; but as Menou is now a Mussulman, he perhaps considered it a religious duty to destroy a christian, though from the conduct of the French in Egypt, he had no reason to believe that any of them could be entitled to that appellation.

Among the prizes given by Buonaparte for the encouragement of the navy, there is no one so likely to be attended with beneficial effects to the French, as that which holds out encouragement to the men who can stop a hole under water. The Rogues who aim at the hull will find employment for them.

From the Sun, of September 3.

We extract the following article from the Courier de Londres of last night.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated August 26.

"I have learned through a certain channel that, in the conferences which Duroc has had with gen. Kray, the latter has formally declared, that until a Monarchy be established in France, neither Europe nor France can calculate on Peace. Buonaparte has two lines of conduct to pursue, either to make a King, or to become one himself. The Army of Italy appears to be in these intentions. Immediately after the battle of Marengo, it was in agitation to declare Buonaparte King. The army of Germany, it is said is inclined towards a Prince of the House of Bourbon.—Moreau has had very frequent communications, not only with gen. Kray, but even with the court of Vienna. This court has proposed simply to re-establish Louis XVIII. Moreau has transmitted this proposition to Buonaparte. I cannot say what the Chief Consul may have in his head, but it certain that he plans fresh changes. Before long you may expect a new and a great Revolution."

On this letter the Editor of the Courier de Londres makes the following remarks:

"These details reached us too late on Friday last to be inserted in our paper. Several English papers have attached the Postscript in which we announced them. We declare in the first place, that whether Peace or War take place, we buoy ourselves up with no hopes. In the present arrangements, France and Europe appear to us equally ruined. We have no doubt that a revolution will soon be made in France; but we can foretell that this Revolution will be similar to those which have preceded it; that it will resolve no difficulty, and that the public and private calamities will only be augmented by it.

SEPTEMBER 6.

It was on the 29th ult. that Lord Whitworth signed the Convention with Count Bernstoff, the Danish Minister. The following is a copy of a Note written by his Lordship to one of our Ministers abroad on the subject, and is more explanatory than any thing that has been published on the subject—

"*Copenhagen, August 30.*

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that I yesterday signed a convention with the Danish minister, on terms satisfactory to his majesty, and such as will, I think, strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance between the two countries.

(Signed) "WHITWORTH."

The following are the principle Articles of the Convention:

"The Danish frigate and Convoy, carried into Deal, shall be repaired at the expence of Great Britain, and then released.

"The discussion respecting the asserted right of the English shall be adjourned to a further negociation in London.

"Until this point is decided, Danish ships shall only sail under convoy in the Mediteranean Seas, to protect them from the Algerine cruizers. The Danish ships shall be liable to be searched as heretofore.

"The convention shall be ratified by the two courts within three weeks.

All the intelligence received from the Continent, either from the Paris papers or the Hamburg mail, has much more the appearance of war than the preceeding.—The opinion of the best informed persons, however is favorable to peace, at least so far as regards the continent; and it must be confessed that the reasoning on which that opinion is founded, seems to be much stronger than the impression made by the foreign news in favor of war. On the side of France, the Consular government has solemnly promised peace, as the the price of that revolution by which it has been established on the ruins of the directorial government.

Peace is the general wish of the French; and the hope of their sole support in the midst of the calamities they suffer. The first Consul knows perfectly well that his rivals and his enemies find more hatred in the continuation of the war, than they could after the conclusion of a peace.—The most brilliant triumphs will not be sufficient to calm the discontents which must result from the continuance of the war, unless those triumphs shall lead immediately to the restoration of tranquility.

On the side of Austria, every thing seems in like manner, to bend towards peace, notwithstanding the present appearences of war. We have seen during this campaign, that a misunderstanding prevails among the Generals, discouragements amongst the inferior officers, and amongst the soldiers a discontent approaching to insurrection in some parts of the army. The presence of the archduke at the head of the armies would indeed remove the greater part of the disorders; but the prevailing party at the court of Vienna, opposes his return, or at least refuses to consent to it on the terms which that prince requires, in order to free himself from the shackles by which he was last year fettered; and, besides, whatever courage or emulation his presence might communicate to the troops, he could not make them equal in numbers to those of the enemy and enable them to make head to the formidable and well connected front which the French presents from Mentz to the Mediteranean sea.

The German papers have indeed told us, that the army of the Danube has recieved reinforcements, but without saying to what amount; that of the Tyrol becomes more considerable every day; and that the army of Italy has been augmented by 27,000 men. But these accounts are less positive than those which present to our view the effective march of the reinforcements that are repairing to the armies of the enemy. The troops of Kray, discouraged by their repeated discomfitures and continual retreats, are unfit to resist those of Moreau. It is against the army of Tyrol, the first efforts of the French will be made; and when we see a general like Baron Simbschen, opposed in that quarter to such a man as Lecourbe, the bets cannot be in favor of the success of the former.

Whatever reinforcements may be sent to Italy, we must doubt whether they will be able to fill up the void made in the army of Melas by his frequent defeats, and the desertion of the Italians, who compose the major part of it. To which it may be added, that these reinforcements formed of new levies, cannot be compared with those of the French who, for ten years, have heard only the din of arms, the shouts of liberty, the recitals, true or false, of their multiplied victories, and declamations against the powers of those wishing to dismember their country and bring them again under the yoke of slavery. Thus is it they fanaticize their troops, and give to their conscripts and requisitionits an enthusiasm which supplies the want of experience.

When we reflect, therefore, on the interest which the first consul has to make peace, and on the extreme difficulty which the emperor must find to carry on the war, we are inclined to believe, that all formidable preparations which seem to banish all hope of the former, and render the latter immediately inevitable, may terminate in a manner less terrible than these hostile appearances seem to indicate.

Whether the court of Vienna wishes to have the semblance of being forced to extricate itself from the engagements it has contracted with Great Britain, or whether it has really a repugnance to the conditions offered by the first consul, we are apt to think that either hostilities will not be renewed, or that they will be made a mere pretence, and that consequently a peace of some kind will take place on the continent, which will last as long as it may be maintainable. This pacification would be much more satisfactory to the wishes of the public, if it should have for promoters and guarantees the two great powers Russia and Prussia.

As to the negociation, or rather the proposition made by the first consul to our government to enter into a negociation, we yesterday dated on what it turned, and we persist in believing that all negociation will be for the present rejected, because it is not less the interest of the first consul to insist on a suspension of arms by sea than it is ours peremptorily to refuse it.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 21.

POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of the cartel ship Benjamin Franklin, capt. Senky, from Bordeaux, which she left on the 2d of September.

A gentleman passenger in the Benjamin Franklin has favored us with a file of the "Journal du Commerce" to the latter end of August—From these we shall translate for our next.

This arrival furnishes us with nothing respecting our envoys, further than that the negociation had been renewed, and would most probably terminate in the adoption of certain commercial arrangements.

In the Benjamin Franklin are a number of passengers, ladies and gentlemen: among the latter is Mr. Fenwick, formerly American consul at Bordeaux.

Alexandria, October 25.

It is appointed for Mr. O'Kelley to preach at the Court House this evening at early candle light, and to-morrow forenoon at 11 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from one of the first mercantile houses in London, to their correspondent in New-York, dated

"*London, 31 September.*

"It is generally believed that propofals for negociating a peace, have been made by the French government and acceded to by this; but we fear so many difficulties will arise, as to prevent peace being soon concluded.

"Flour has unexpectedly got to 70s. but this rise we consider temporary though the Wheat crop proves lighter than had been expected, Sugars have in consequence of the import in France being permitted, got into considerable demand; but Coffee here is, as on the Continent,—low, and of slow sale. We see no reason to suppose Georgia and Sea Island Cotton will be lower the next than they are this year; and we expect if a Peace takes place, this article will rise."

The United States frigate President, Capt. Truxton, has recaptured an English merchantman, with a valuable cargo, and sent her into St. Kitts.

The United States sloop of war Baltimore, capt. Cooper, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday last, after a cruise of thirteen months, during which time she has captured three French vessels, re-captured 3 Americans, and safely convoyed upwards of 300 sail. The crew are in remarkable good health, having lost but 2 men in that time, one of which (a mariner) was killed by a musket ball, in a bruih with a French privateer.

Respecting Curracoa.

Capt. Peck, of the Huron, arrived here on Sunday from St. Kitts informs, that in consequence of news they had received from Curracoa, the United States ships Patapsco and Merrimack, sailed from St. Kitts for Curracoa, 3 days before he left that port, which was on the 31 inst.

(Phila. Pap.

From a Jamacia Paper of September 18.

The American ship Eagle from New York bound to Curracoa, detained by his Majesty's ship Nereide, arrived on Tuesday evening.

September 19

In our paper of yesterday we mentioned that information had been received of the Marines from the Neredie, having taken possession of two places in Curracoa, we have since been able to learn the cause of it. Some time ago about thirty small vessels, having French troops on board arrived at that Island from Guadaloupe to assist the banditti that had rebelled against their masters; those planters whose slaves had remained faithful to them, and who were afraid of an attack from the insurgents, requested as we are informed, that two passes, well fortified, but which they could not protect, should be taken possession of by the English Mariners, on board the Nereide, then cruising off the coast, which request the captain humanely consented to, to protect them from the inroads of the barbarous enemy.

The American ship Eagle sent in here by the Nereide, has we understand several thousand stand of arms on board, and a vast quantity of gunpowder, which it is affirmed, she was carrying to supply the rebels with.

We understand that in consequence of advices received from Curracoa, his Majesty's ships Meleager, La, Legre, and another frigate sailed this morning for that Island with all the marines belonging to the fleet.

Remarkable instance of the Renovation of a Fruit Tree.

(Extracted from the British Monthly Magazine of 1799)

The following piece of natural history has been thought by many of my friends so curious as to be worthy of being communicated to the public. I therefore send it to you, that if you think it merits the notice of your readers, you may give it a place in your valuable miscellany:

About the middle of my garden stood and old plumb-tree, which had gone to decay, lost most of its branches. As it produced little if any fruit, and shaded the green house, I ordered it to be cut down towards the end of the year 1793. The head and the root were cut off and burned, with a part of the trunk, the lower part of which, about eight or nine feet in length, lay on the ground all the winter.

In the spring of the year 1794, having occasion to make a boarded fence to screen the cucumber bed, I ordered this old tree to be put in the ground as a post, merely to save the expence of a new one. As the spring advanced, I observed several leaves shoot forth towards the top of it, which I expected shortly to wither away: but they grew considerably in the summer, and the next spring, to my astonishment, they put forth again, and several blossoms appeared. In the course of that year these little shoots became vigorous branches, and the year following produced twelve or fourteen fine plumbs, much like a damson, but a much larger size.

The body of the tree still appears old and decayed, but the branches have continued to grow more luxuriant than those of any other young tree in the garden.—The last year it was full of blossoms; but the sharp north-east wind cut them all off. At this time there is the appearance of a fine bloom.

As this tree stands at the entrance from the garden into the burying-ground, it has often reminded me of the striking contrast, so finely illustrated in the book of Job, between "a tree cut down, of which there is hope," and the bodies of men, which, when once laid in the dust, "rise not till the heavens be no more." *See, Job xiv. 7—12.*

I should be glad to be informed if any of your readers have ever met with an instance of renovation in a fruit-tree of a similar kind, and whether this fact may be applied to any practical use in gardening.

Sales by Auction,

ON MONDAY NEXT

At ten o'clock, WILL BE SOLD, *at our Auction Room on Union Street,*

Whiskey in tierces and barrels
Peach Brandy in barrels
French Brandy in pipes } On a credit of
Malaga Wine in pipes } 60 days.
Sugar in barrels
Soap in Boxes,
Hardware in lots.

Together with a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Broad Cloths, Coatings, Half Thicks, Shawls Handkerchiefs, Worsted Hose, Chintzes, Calicoes, Stuffs, Checks, Irish Linens—Plain, Lappet, Sprig'd and Tambourd Muslins, white, and brown Threads, Humhums, White Rolls, black and white Patent Silk Hose, and a quantity of very large Rose and Point Blanket, with a number of other articles.

—ALSO—

A quantity of very well laid in ⅞ and yard wide

IRISH LINENS,

Being the property of a gentleman who intends immediately to return to Europe.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE,
October 25. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

Will be sold by public sale, at William Deneale's Mill on Popeshead, on Friday the 7th of November next, to the highest bidder,

All the Personal Estate of

EDWARD DENEALE, Dec'd.

Consisting of a large stock of Horses, Mares and Colts, among which are several excellent Broad Mares, and one Bedford and one Spread Eagle Colt, also a Stud Horse four years old, and upwards of 16½ hands high, a stock of Cattle, and sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Bureaus, Desks, &c. &c. Bedsteads, Beds, and Furniture, one Gold and one Silver Watch, and sundry other articles.

The terms of sale will be ready cash, for all sums under 50 Dollars—and a credit of six months will be allowed on all sums above that amount, on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

THE ADMINISTRATORS,
October 25.

The Columbian Mirror

AND

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE

Original Communications.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Extract of a letter from Edmund Pendleton, Esq. to Carter Braxton, Esq.

"Williamsburg May 12, 1776.

"*It is of more consequence to make government consist in a due execution of fixed laws, than to consider by what name it is called. A democracy, considered as referring determinations either legislative or executive to the people at large, is the worst form imaginable; their numbers make noise, tumult, and confusion unavoidable, and their decisions governed solely by some powerful orator, who becomes a tyrant in a popular garb are the more to be dreaded on that account, because he has the people at his heels always ready to execute his despotic purposes.*

"*Such a form of government I hope no one dreams of.* Of all others I own I prefer the true English constitution, which consists of a proper combination of the principles of honor, virtue and fear. I confess there are some objections even to this, which only proves that perfection is not in our power to attain."

"Your very obedient servant,
"EDMUND PENDLETON."

The aristocrats who in the last legislature passed the act for choosing electors of President and Vice-President by *a General Ticket*, in order that they might direct "common men how to proceed, and for whom to vote," have put into circulation their Ticket of twenty one names which they call the *Republican* Ticket.

In this Ticket stands the name of EDMUND PENDLETON, the writer of the foregoing letter. What kind of Republican he is let that letter attest, and from him and from his political tenets some opinion may be formed of the others associated with him.

Expressing his sentiments on the different forms of government, Mr. Pendleton, uses the following words, "*of all others I own I prefer the true English constitution*, which consists of a proper combination of the principles of honor, virtue and fear. I confess there are some objections even to this, which only proves that perfection is not in our power to obtain."

The true English constitution consists:

1st. Of an hereditary King.

2nd. Of an hereditary Nobility, composing a House of Lords.

3rd. Of a House of Commons, chosen at short periods by the Landholders.

All the power of the nation is vested in these departments separately or aggregately.

Edmund Pendleton whose name is in the Jefferson ticket prefers the true English constitution, that is to say, he would have an hereditary King, and an hereditary house of Lords: Voters, beware of the name of Edmund Pendleton, so near perfection is the *true British constitution* in his eyes, that the objections to it *only* prove that perfection in government cannot be obtained.

This gentleman is announced to us as a Republican for whom "common men" should vote to be elector of President and Vice President—and this gentleman we are told will vote for Mr. Jefferson to be President.

American Republicans be upon your guard against such republicans as Edmund Pendleton—your rights of suffrage have not been smothered by the late law, without some grand object in view. That object is the same object which the anti-federalists originally had in view; Disunion and seperate republics. Some men high in office under the state authority of Virginia, have been hardy enough to expose their hopes and their wishes soon to see an end to the federal government.

You American republicans, who consider the separation of the States as the greatest of political evils, come forth to the election and oppose your votes to the Virginia Aristocrats.

AN AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

The following table exhibits the votes as most probably they will be given by the Electors:

	Adams,	Pinckney,	Jefferson,	Burr,	Scattering,
N. Hampshire	6	6			
Massachusetts	16	16			
Connecticut	9	9			
Vermont	4	4			
Rhode Island	4	3	1		
New York	0	0	12	12	
New Jersey	7	5	2		
Pennsylvania	5	5	10	10	
Delaware	3	3			
Maryland	7	7	3	2	1
Virginia	0	0	21	15	6
N. Carolina	5	3	7	7	2
S. Carolina	8	8	0	0	0
Georgia	2	2	2	2	0
Tennessee	1	0	2	2	1
Kentucky	1	0	3	3	1
	78	71	60	56	11

There are two hundred and seventy six votes to be counted:—

Adams	78	276
Pinckney	71	
Jefferson	60	
Burr	56	
Scattering	11	

But if South-Carolina shall vote for Pinckney, and neither for Adams nor Jefferson, then the votes will be:

For Pinckey	71
Adams	70
Jefferson	60
Burr	56
Scattering	19
	276

And in case Pennsylvania shall be unanimous in favor of Jefferson, and give no vote either for Adams or Pinckney, then no person will have a majority of votes—They will stand thus:

Pinckney	66
Jefferson	65
Adams	65
Burr	61
Scattering	19
	276

There being no choice until the House of Representatives by a majority of States, shall elect one of the five highest candidates, the Presidency will devolve on the President *pro tempore* of the Senate, who ever he may be.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

Extract of a letter from General Washington, to Charles Carroll of Carrollton, dated 2d August, 1798.

"Although I highly approve of the measures taken by government to place this country in a posture of defence, and even wish they had been more energetic; and shall be ready to obey its call, under the reservations I have made, whenever it is made; yet I am not without hope, mad and intoxicated as the French are, that they will pause before they take the last step.—That they have been deceived in their calculations on the Division of the people, and the powerful support they expected from their party, is reduced to a certainty; though it is somewhat equivocal still, whether that party, who have been the curse of this country and the source of the expenses we have to encounter may not be able to continue their delusion—What a pity it is this expense could not be taxed upon them."

To what cause fellow citizens, are we to attribute the expences which the government of the United States, have found it proper to incur.—Our departed statesman who so successfully conducted the affairs of the nation for eight years attributed them to "a party who have been the curse of this country, and the source of these expences," what party does he mean—Is Jefferson or Monroe of that party.

Jefferson to whom the French minister Genet, wrote "it was not in my character to speak, as many people do in one way and act in another, to have an official language, and a language confidential.

Jefferson who is stated in the French instructions to their minister Adet "to have proposed the respective naturalization of the French and American citizens, desired by the French nation."*

* *See the appendix of Mr. Pickering's letter to General Pinckney, communicated to Congress on the 19th January, 1797.*

Jefferson who was declared by citizen Dupont, in the French legislature "to be "devoted to the interest of France.

Jefferson who in his letter to Mazzei of "which by the Democrats he is styled the "illustrious author," has libelled, defamed and reviled General Washington beyond any thing that ever Freneau, Thomas Paine, Callender, Duane, or Bache, could reach.

Jefferson who while Secretary of State, patronised the Gazette edited by Freneau, a clerk in his office, and set on foot and conducted in opposition to Washington's administration.

Jefferson who patronised the Aurora as well in the life time of Bache as since, under the conduct of Duane, a paper not less devoted to furthering the French views against America, than opposed to our own government.

Jefferson who in imitation of French wickedness has deliberately published the unchristian and atheistical sentiment, "that "it does me no injury for my neighbour "to say there are twenty Gods or no God "—it neither picks my pocket nor breaks "my leg."

Jefferson who is the Father of the unhappy and unrelenting spirit now raging from one end to the other of the United States, and threatening their dissolution.

Is James Monroe of the party here meant by General Washington?

Monroe who has published to the world his diplomatic correspondence with the French government, while our minister at Paris, and thereby published the degradation to which (by him) his country was sunk.

Monroe who informed the French government "he well knew that if upon "consideration after the experiment made "it should be their opinion it would produce any solid benefit to the Republic, "to depart from the 23rd and 24th articles of the treaty of commerce, the American government and his country-"men in general would not only bear the "departure with patience, but with pleasure." (Page 34 of his Book.)

Monroe who authorising this opinion to be formed of the tameness and submission of the American people, induced France to a violation of her treaty and to that system of commercial depredation which has empoverished so many of our citizens and against which we have been compelled to defend ourselves at an enormous expence.

It is unnecessary to mention any other co adjutors of this baneful party, a party which in the language of General Washington "has been the curse of this coun-"try and the source of the expence we "have to encounter," a party which is employing every means to impress the public with the opinion, that Washington and Adams and their supporters have incurred these expences, with intentions to destroy and undermine our Republican forms of government.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 22.

Direct from FRANCE.

Yesterday arrived the cartel ship Benjamin Franklin, in 47 days from Bordeaux.—Verbal accounts by this vessel state, that the negociations with our Envoys had been suspended ten days during the absence of Buonaparte in Italy; but, that on his arrival, they were resumed and at the time of the Benjamin Franklin's sailing were uninterrupted. Our Envoys maintained the strictest secrecy and silence on the subject. It was, however, generally believed by the best informed persons in Paris, that a treaty would not be agreed upon, but that certain commercial arrangements would be entered into, which would put an end to the present warfare, and open the trade between the two countries.

By this arrival we have received several files of Bordeaux and Paris papers to the 29th August. The late hour at which they came to hand, limits us to a few translations and the noticing hastily some of the leading articles:

It appears from these papers, that the famous Passawan Oglou, so far from being on terms with the Porte, has collected an immense army and threatens to be more formidable than ever. In a very bloody affair, which he has had with the Pacha of Belgrade, he is said to have completely routed the Pacha's army.

The plague has made the most terrible ravages in Macedonia, having nearly depopulated a great part of the country. Its ravages in Tetuan, Tanger and other parts of Morrocco, where it is said to have attacked only young persons, almost exceed belief.

Germany, France and Helvetia are, in several places, the Theatre of a number of Fires; forests, villages and towns are the prey of the flames. An article dated Bern, August twentieth, says—"In the course of ten days past, there have been twelve or fifteen fires, without reckoning several forests which have been burning some weeks and cannot be extinguished. One of the French Journalists attributes this calamity to the great heat and dryness of the Summer; but another conceives it to be the work of incendiaries, which, he believes, pervade all Europe; for, says he, several towns in Poland have been burnt, and Presburg, in Hungary, as well as other places, are the proofs of a vast plan. The capital of Austria is not exempt from these attempts. On the same day, Vienna was attempted to be set on fire in three places.

The Kingdom of Naples promises to be a scene of Anarchy and confusion. The partizans of the French government have renewed their revolutionary operations, and several riots and disturbances have been the consequence.

With respect to peace with the Emperor the French journals furnish little else than conjectures. Their general complexion appears to us to denote a belief of the recommencement of hostilities, which, if necessary, Buonaparte seems determined to prosecute with redoubled activity. Every exertion is made to reinforce the armies, and the most vigorous measures are taken to supply their wants.

FROM THE FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, AUGUST 27.

If we may judge of the progress of the negociations for peace by the fall of the public funds, it will be difficult to expect that peace will soon be the result of the armistice; but it is not stock-jobbing alone, which, availing itself of the impenetrable mystery which envelopes these negociations, acts on Change in a manner so fatal, and fills the heart of every honest man with fear that hostilities will soon commence.—It is all so plain that the more the armistice is prolonged, the more we learn that the enemy is increasing his strength, and turning to his advantage those troops which Russia has caused to march so suddenly.

But we cannot have the confidence in Government which it merits, if we are not certain, that if it consents to some delays, it is because it has more than hopes, and has calculated all the chances with its acknowledged wisdom. Let us rely on it then for our interests—let us shew less anxiety and more hope—let us reject those wicked men who spread alarm to excite troubles, and remember that the coalesced powers have for a long time founded their projects not on our weakness, but on our divisions.

AUGUST 28.

The English continue to cruise near Belle-Isle. A garrison of 7000 men, provisions in abundance, military stores, and above all the good disposition of the inhabitants, leave no anxiety for its fate. A gust of equinoxial wind will soon drive them away, and the peace of the continent which will be probably established about that time, will warn them to think of defending themselves rather than disturbing us.

Government has received by way of Constantinople, copies of two letters which follow, but without any comment or explanation. [These are the letters of general Menou respecting the death of Gen. Kleber, and the answer of Sir Sidney Smith.]

The intelligence by this channel saying that the French army are in the best possible situation, and eager to revenge the death of their general.

The copy of Sir Sidney Smith's letter, which is inscribed, expressed his lively regrets for the tragic end of gen. Kelber. He states officially on the part of the Grand Vizier and the Ottoman Ministers, that they had not the smallest knowledge of the assassination. He promises the speedy release of citizen Baudin, as desired by General Menou, and asks in return the discharge of the English prisoners. There is some complaint intermixed with respect to the French having recommenced hostilities, without waiting for the answer of Lord Keith, and Sir Sidney Smith also intimates that Menou should put an end to the war, by consenting to evacuate Egypt on the the terms accepted by Kelber.—

The propo… ed delay untill the wish of the Consuls be… known, he considers as a refu… fal to evacu… ite Egypt, and reminds Menou that he, (S… r Sidney Smith) had not wait… ed, on the … former occasion for the consent of his Court.

He states … also that he is invested with the necessar… y powers to settle the prelimi… nary arran… gements; and concludes by stating, that … , in case of refusal, he, in concert with … the allies of his Sovereign, must feel th… emselves obliged to prosecute the war by … every existing, and by every accessary me… ans. He therefore desires to … receive from … General Menou a clear and precise expli… nation of his intentions.

[Moniteur.]

… tte de France contains the fol… lowing artic… le.—A courier from Peters… has ar… ived at Berlin, and brought th… tifica… ion of the treaty concluded between the … two courts. And at the mo… ment of com… plaint that England insults the flags of t… he northern powers, it ap… pears extrao… rdinary that the Russian mi… nister at Ber… lin should receive lord Caryf… ford in the … most favorable manner, as he invited him … to a magnificent supper. On the same da… y the British Envoy was pre… sented to hi… s Prussian majesty.

Austria i… making extraordinary levies and contin… ial preparations for war, but the people … are quite weary of hostilities, and there … has been another insurrection at Vienn… ; under the windows of the Emperor … the people have cried out for peace.—T… he infantry, it is said, having refused to … fire upon them, the cavalry was called, a… d fifteen of the infantry were hung. T… hese accounts come from Augs… burg, and … we wait for their confirmation.

When … gen. Moreau dined with the Margrave … of Baden, at Carlsruhe, we are assured th… at, his highness speaking of war and peace … , the general said, "I cannot believe A… ustria will refuse our terms; at all events … one battle gained will enable us to march … to Vienna."

A Gra… nd Council of war has been held at the q… uarters of general Moreau, at Strasbour… g, at which all the generals as… sisted.

Should … war take place our military po… sitions are … the best imaginable, and it is generally … allowed that Moreau may easi… ly penetr… te to Vienna before winter. The army … of gen. Kray is weakened, dis… couraged, … nd inactive.

The arm… y of general Melas, in Italy, has receive… d a reinforcement of 27,000 men.

AUGUST 29.

On the 2… 2 of August the Conservative Senate lost … Citizen Dailly, aged 85 years, one of its m… embers most … distinguished for his services … in the Finances, and his pri… vate virtue… . He was also the particular friend of D… octor Franklin, and the most intimate ad… viser of the minister Turgot.

ARMY OF THE WEST.

Head Quarters, Landerneau, august 9.

The Head Quarters shall be transferred … to Brest on the 14th inst.

The Commandants of the Gendermerie … are ordered to arrest all deserters who may be found in their districts. Any Com… munes who shall conceal them shall be re… ported to the Government.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 16.

OF CURRACOA.

Captain Wel… l, arrived yesterday from Tortola, … last from St. Thomas's, which place he left about the 20th Sep… informs us, that accounts had just reached St. Thomas's, that Curracoa had actually been taken by the French from Guada… loupe; and that it was effected by a stra… tagem, in the following manner:—Seve… ral French privateers with troops on board arrived off the place, and demanded liber… ty to land; but were refused. Soon after they got under way, and left the place for two or three days, when they return… ed, and informed the governor that a large fleet of English ships of war and transports had been seen off the coast, des… tined for the reduction of that place, and that they now demanded protection from him, as an ally to the French Republic, with permission to land and assist in the defence of the town. This *finesse* succeed… ed, and the troops were suffered to be landed, they immediately entered the principal forts, and after disarming the soldiers, and arresting the Governor; proclaimed *themselves* masters of *Curracoa*.

Alexandria, October 28.

Yesteaday a part of the Comedians com… posing Mrs. West's Company, arrived in this town from Fredericksburg: the re… mainder are expected this day or to-mor… row.

In a Philadelphia paper, William Cob… bett has published his intention of resum… ing "the publication of Porcupine's Gazette, under the title of *The Porcu… pine*," in London. The first number is to appear on Saturday next.

MERCANTILE INFORMATION.

Bordeaux, August 28, 1800.

You will please to observe that in fu… ture all bills of exchange drawn on this country, will lose nearly 2 per cent. if spe… cified in livres tournois—they must be drawn in francs, instead of livres.

At the late election in N.. Jersey, a young lady of Burlington county, actual… ly postponed her Nuptials, in order that she might exercise the privilege of voting in favor of the Religion and Government of her country. (Phila. pap.)

FROM A KINGSTON PAPER.

Exhibit list of African trade to the port of Kingston, for four months.

Vessels names.	County.	No. of slaves.
	APRIL.	
Ship Elizabeth	Old Calaber	430
John	Gold Coast	361
Young William	Bonny	579
Adriana	Whydth	294
Resource	Angola	359
	MAY.	
Mentor	Bonny	590
Penelope	Annola	361
	JUNE.	
Sir C. Hamilton	Do.	448
James	Ronny	165
Duke of Clarence	Do.	780
Vanguard	Do.	273
	JULY.	
Alexander	Do.	310
Royal Edward	Do.	341
Minerva	New Calabar	242
Mary	Angola	402
Allison	Do.	280
John Bull	Bonny	550
	Total	6765

Isaac Tichenor, Esq. is elected gover… nor, and Paul Brigham, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of the state of Vermont.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in Savannah, dated 28th July.

"The Georgia tobacco is the worst that comes to this market; the cause I must attribute to the men who are appoin… ted to inspect it, who, for the sake of a… bout 43 3-4 cents, (the price for inspect… ing each hogshead,) pass bad tobacco ra… ther than loose that trifling sum. I am astonished at the wisdom of the Executive power of that country; let them give a certain salary to these inspectors each year, which can be imposed on tobacco, and I can assure you the article will be much better inspected, and ultimately of considerable benefit to the respectability of that state.

At present only 5 hogsheads out of 12 passes for merchantable tobacco, which in a short time will be the cause of ruining the name of Georgia tobacco. Therefore for the future be careful, and do not take any tobacco without seeing it yourself properly inspected."

COUNTERFEIT DOLLARS.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 22.

On Saturday the 11th inst. was appre… hended in the village of Troy, for at… tempting to pass counterfeit dollars, a man by the name of Joshua Mattison, of A… dams, in the state of Massachusetts. He was immediately arraigned before the court of common pleas, then sitting, ex… amined, and committed to prison, to take his trial at the next court of oyer and ter… miner to be held in that county.

A number of counterfeit dollars were found on the criminal, together with all the apparatus for making them. The dollars are of copper, except a thin plate of silver on the out-side, appear new and well executed, and all those found on him bear the date of 1795 and 1797. It is not known whether he has accompli… ces.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort Wilkinson, on the Oconee, Georgia, to his correspondent in Philadelphia, dat… ed September 27, 1800.

All appearances of hostilities with the Indians are at end. The Indians are coming in as usual to trade with us. I asked some of them what had become of Bowles, they answered, "he is gone off; the Indians all fall out with him—he tell them big lie—they find him out; but col. Hawkins tell them true—they like him."

The Indians have lately committed some depredations on the Spaniards; two persons of that nation have been killed.

BASSETERRE, (*St. Kitts,*) SEPT. 13.

On Tuesday last the United States schooner Enterprize, John Shaw, Esq. commander, arrived here, accompanied by her prize, the French letter of marque lugger Guadaloupean, of 6 guns and 35 men, laden with produce, from Point-a Petre for Bordeaux, which she had captu… red about 10 o'clock on Sunday.

The United States frigate John Adams, Geo. Cross, Esq. commander, sent in the same day a re-captured ship laden with provisions, &c. called the Seahorse, cap… tain Sayward.

The United States schooner Experi… ment, C. Stewart, Esq. commander, came in also on Tuesday with the schooner Deux Amis, Vincent Vischo, master, of six guns belonging to Curracoa, last from Guadaloupe; for St. Bartholomews, with produce, which she had captured after an hour and a half's engagement, on Mon… day morning last, to windward of the lat… ter island.

Public Vendue.

THIS DAY,

at 10 *o'clock will be sold at the Vendue-Store,*

For the Benefit of the UNDERWRI… TERS.

16 PIECES OF DAMAGED

German Osnaburghs,

ALSO

Sugar in hhds. and bls.

Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
4th Proof Jamacia Spirits in Hogsheads
Lisbon, Malaga, and Red Wines in half pipes and qr. casks,
Tobacco in kegs,
Window Glass in boxes
Hardware in Boxes, &c. &c.

AND A QUANTITY OF

DRY GOODS.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER.

October 28.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday the 4th day of next month, being the first day of Alexandria Races, at half past 2 o'clock, will be sold before the City Ta… vern in this Town,

The beautiful thorough bred imported RACE MARE, called

COWSLIP,

On a credit of 60 days, for an approved note, negotiable in the Bank of Alexandria. The Mare was last spring put to the famous Horse Punch, that stood at the Federal City.

HENRY & THOMAS MOORE,

October 28. Auctioneers.

PEDIGREE,

Cowslip was got by Vertumnous, her dam by a son of Latham's Snap, her grand dam was Cementinus. In the year 1796 she won a £50 plate at Barnett, beating a Duncannon Filly of Mr. Ruttenal's and a Mare of Lord Belfast's (who ran second for the oars at Epsom) and the three others, giving them 17lbs. each, and was bred by me,

JOHN WINCHESTER.

Londay, 16th May, 1798.

I AM desirous to engage with a TUTOR… ESS, to take charge of four young chil… dren.

I wish no one to apply to me, who cannot bring the most unexceptionable recommenda… tion of her capability to discharge the duties of a Tutoress—She must possess neatness, indus… try, and mental acquirements; and a temper not easily ruffled by trifles. This situation will suit any person who wishes to be retired. She will have a very comfortable house to live in, with the necessary furniture and servants, be… sides being allowed a handsome salary—and should her conduct, on experience, be approved of, she may expect to have a home for many years, as the children are very young. Appli… cation by letter to be made to me in Winches… ter, Frederick County, Virginia; Alexander White, Esq. Commissioner of the City of Washington; or to Zaccheus Collins, Esq. of the City of Philadelphia.

THEODERICK LEE.

October 28. 6w3aw.

I Will Sell

ON A LIBERAL CREDIT,

Or exchange for pro… perty near the River,

THE SCHOONER,

Two Brothers.

Wanted—a quantity of

SHINGLE BALLAST.

October 28. J. SWIFT.

Notice is hereby given.

THAT a meeting of the Commissioners of the Turnpike Road is most earnestly re… quested at the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. M'Cabe, in Leesburg, on the second Monday in November next.

THOMASON ELLZEY. } Com'rs.
PRESLEY GUNNELL, }

October 28. tioN.

WANTED TO HIRE BY THE YEAR,

A BLACKSMITH,

WHO is accustomed to the work of a large estate, to making and repairing ploughing irons, tiring waggon and cart wheels, shoeing horses, &c. and who can come well recommended for integrity, sobriety, and in… dustry.

Any person of the above description will meet with suitable encouragement on appli… cation to JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount-Vernon, October 28.

All Persons Whatever

ARE hereby forewarned from hunting fish or fowl on the lands, river or creeks belonging to or surrounding the estate of Mount Vernon, without having obtained a written authority from George W. P. Custis, Esq.—and if any are found trespassing after this date, they will be proceeded against as the law directs.

JAMES ANDERSON.

Mount Vernon, October 28

Public Sale.

On Thursday the 6th of November next, will be sold at the farm of Mr. John Dulin, for ready cash,

Several Likely Negroes,

Stock of different kinds, Farming Utensils, Household Furniture, &c. and one half of the present Crop, the property of Edward Dulin deceased—the sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

October 20. THE EXECUTORS.

NOTICE.

FROM the improper conduct of my wife Jane Decker, I am compelled to give this public notice, that I shall not hold myself bound for any debts she may contract—nor consider as acquitted any person who may pay her mo… ney that is due to me.

October 28. JOHN DECKER.

THE TAVERN

OF

FAIRFAX COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

To Let.

I WISH to rent for one or more years, to a per… son or persons able and qualified to keep it, the BRICK HOUSE erected for a Tavern at this place. I am now making some additional im… provements which will be compleated in a few weeks. The house is large and well calculated for the purpose, as will be the stable, to which are adding sheds on each side, that will then hold 48 horses, with a very large quantity of hay. To the Brick house will be added a large piazza, the full length, &c.

From the small trial already experienced, I am authorised to say, but few situations of this kind would be equally productive of profit to the occupant, if well calculated for the busines… s. There will be let with the buildings and lot on which they stand, a grazing lot of about four acres, and other privileges will be allowed a tenant. Possession can be had at any time between this and the first day of January next.

Also to Rent at the same place,

A HOUSE CALCULATED FOR A STORE,

with store and compting rooms, and a Cellar under the whole.

This has been heretofore considered as a suit… able place for a store, but has now become much more so, from the public buildings having been erected thereat.

I will let to mechanics, on ground rent for ever, a few LOTS at this place—and think it a very suitable situation for a saddler, black… smith, wheelwright, tanner, shoemaker, &c. as the country custom is their chief dependence. A fine situation for a Tan Yard can be had, where a never failing stream may be conducted to any part, at an expence no greater than the labour of a hand for one day.

Also to Rent,

A DWELLING HOUSE, KITCHEN AND STABLE,

with a Lot of two Acres inclosed, situate on the turnpike road, within one and a quarter of a mile from this place—the lot is rich and the buildings new and convenient, and will suit a Mechanic, or for the purpose of entertainment, possession will be given the first of January next.

I will likewise Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,

In Alexandria, situated on St. Asaph Street, for particulars of which apply to Mr. Peter Wise. RICHARD RATCLIFFE.